

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 10

THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, OCTOBER 27, 1915

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Vulcan Alberta

Marquis Municipality Ratepayer's Attention!

I will be in the office of the Vulcan Co-operative Company Vulcan on Saturday, October 16, 23, 30; November 6, 13, 20, 27, from 2 till 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of collecting taxes. I am especially soliciting Hail Taxes.

R. E. House Secretary-Treasurer.

Rural Marquis Municipality

Oct. 18 th.

Little Bow to Raise \$3,500

The officers of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Alberta have been asked to raise half a million dollars in the province during the next year. For the purpose of dividing this amount equally in all parts of the province the committee in charge has allotted an amount to be raised in each of the provincial constituencies according to the population. The members of the legislature will have charge of the fund in their respective constituencies.

The amount to be raised in the Little Bow Constituency is \$3,500, and Mr. Jas. McNaughton, M.L.A., is busy organizing the different towns and school districts for the purpose of helping to raise this amount. The object of the fund is to make provision for all families of soldiers going from Canada to take part in the present war.—Sun, Camanagay.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	75
" " No. 2	72
" " No. 3	67
" " No. 4	61
" " No. 5	56
" " No. 6	49
" " No. 7	43
Rejected No. 1	67
" " No. 2	64
" " No. 3	59
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	29
" " Extra No. 1 Feed	26
" " No. 1 Feed	25
" " No. 2 Feed	25
Barley, No. 3	44
" " No. 4	40
Feed	32
Flax No. 1, N.W.	137
" " No. 2 C.W.	134
" " No. 3 C.W.	112
Rye	68
Eggs	30
Butter	40
Creamery Butter	40
Spring Chicken	40
Cattle, live	54
Cows	54
Hogs	54
Dressed Hogs	54
Potatoes	50

Vulcan Fair Big Success

Large Crowds attend Vulcan's First Annual Fair. Splendid Exhibits. Race Program well Contested.

The Vulcan Agricultural Society's first annual fair which was held on Thursday and Friday of last week in splendid weather was very successful. There were about 400 exhibits in all classes, the miscellaneous and dairy entries far outnumbering those in stock. This was accounted for by the fact that almost all the farmers were busy either thrashing for themselves or helping their neighbors, and they were too busy to prepare their stock for showing purposes. Notwithstanding this however, there were a fair number of horses shown. The entries in cattle were very light as they were in hogs.

Not the least interesting exhibit was that of noxious weeds which was made by Mr. C. S. Houghton, of Queenstown one of the weed inspectors for the Marquis Municipality.

The Miscellaneous exhibits, (ladies fancy work), dairy products, and schoolwork were numerous and of a high order, and during the whole time of the fair the exhibition tent was thronged.

The sports on the first day were not so good as on the Friday but some good racing was shown. The attendance was fair on the first day but on Friday over four hundred people must have been present at one time.

The judges in the various sections were:

Livestock, Messrs. J. Clements, department of agriculture, Edmonton and H. W. Scott, school of agriculture, Claresholm.

Poultry, Messrs. H. W. Reeves and Peter Terry, Vulcan.

Dairy Products, Messrs. G. L. Elves and E. Eker and D. K. Allan, Vulcan, and G. P. Rowe, Reid Hill.

School Work, Messrs. R. L. Elves and G. M. Whitcher, Vulcan.

Grains and Grasses, C. Terwilliger and W. O. Thompson, Vulcan.

Amateur Fancy Work, Messrs. M. G. Clever, Champion, V. S. Cole and Bruce Rowe, Reid Hill.

Photography, W. J. Morton, Vulcan.

Flowers, Mr. A. L. Lindsay, Vulcan.

The prize-winners were as follows:

Dairy Products—Butter in 5 lb. prints: I. W. Johnston 1st, C. D. Tuttle 2nd, three loaves white bread: J. H. Cook 1st, T. B. Lebow 2nd, three loaves brown bread: Galbraith 1st, best assortment buns and biscuits: J. W. Johnston 1st, baking powder biscuits: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, Mrs. Tinkham 2nd, Soda biscuits: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, Mrs. G. M. Carson 2nd, home made buns: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, Mrs. J. W. Johnston 2nd, best cookies: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, doughnuts: Mrs. Tinkham 1st, best layer cake: Mrs. J. H. Cook 1st, Mrs. N. Ferguson 2nd, best plain cake: Mrs. Tinkham 1st, Mrs. H. England 2nd, best fruit cake: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, apple pie: Mrs. T. B. Lebow 1st, Mrs. B. L. Dole 2nd, cream pie: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, Mrs. B. L. Dole 2nd, lemon pie: Mrs. N. Ferguson 1st, Mrs. T. B. Lebow 2nd, rhubarb pie: Mrs. T. B. Lebow 1st, carrot pie: Mrs. B. L. Dole 1st, Robin Hood Special: Mrs. C. D. Tuttle 1st, Mrs. N. Ferguson 2nd, Our Best Special: E. J. Charters 1st, Mrs. N. Ferguson 2nd, Mothers Favorite: Mrs. Tinkham 1st, Mrs. J. W. Johnston 2nd, canned fruit collection: Mrs. H. England 1st, Mrs. F. A. Elves 2nd, best collection jelly: Mrs. F. A. Elves 1st.

Roots and Vegetables—Cargots 12, stock: J. W. Johnston 1st, carrots 12, domestic: G. P. Rowe 1st, potatoes: J. W. Johnston 1st, G. P. Rowe 2nd, turnips: bushel: H. Dole 2nd, table beets: J. W. Johnston 1st, cabbage: G. P. Rowe 1st, J. W. Johnston 2nd, onions: J. W. Johnston 1st, G. P. Rowe 2nd, parsnips: J. W. Johnston 1st, best collection vegetables: J. W. Johnston 1st.

Poultry—Chicks—Island Reds: Mrs. M. Ogdon 1st, Buff Orpingtons pair: Mr. J. A. Gardner 1st, and 2nd: Geese pair: Tomlinson J. W. Johnston 1st, H. E. Dole 2nd, Ducks: Pekin: J. W. Johnston 1st, Special Black Orpington: Mrs. M. Ogdon 1st, Bantams: Mrs. E. M. Clark 1st, and 2nd.

Clydesdales—Registered—Clydesdale Stallion three years old, Class: S. Hay 1st, T. M. Davis Vulcan, 2nd, brood mare with foal at side, J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 2nd, foal one year old, Peter Terry Vulcan, 1st, foal 1915: J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 1st.

Roadsters—Registered—roadster stallion any age: H. Galbraith, 1st.

General Purpose Grades—General Purpose filly two years old, J. Hearn, Hearnleigh, 1st, Lloyd Richardson

Hearnleigh 2nd.

Roadsters—Grade—stallion any age, Paul Spanke Vulcan, 1st, filly or gelding one year old: Wm. Bowie Vulcan, 1st, P. Spanke Vulcan, 2nd, filly or gelding two years old: Wm. Bowie Vulcan, 1st, team to buggy 15 hands or over: J. C. Graham Vulcan, 1st, Leo Spanky Vulcan, 2nd.

Saddle Ponies—saddle pony under 14½, ridden by Miss O. al Bowie, G. H. Galbraith Vulcan, 1st, J. R. Branson 2nd.

Grade—tallion—best grade stallion any age: W. C. Palmer Vulcan, 1st.

Grade Dairy Breed Cattle—bull any age: J. H. Cook Vulcan, 1st, cow with calf at side: J. C. Cook Vulcan, 1st, female any age: J. C. Cook Vulcan, 1st.

Fat Cattle—male one year or over: N. Ferguson Vulcan, 1st.

Hogs—Durocs—boar over one year: J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 1st, boar under one year: J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 1st, sow over one year: J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 1st, sow under one year: J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 1st.

School Work—composition of Alberta, Violet Carruthers Vulcan, 1st, Effie Reid Vulcan, 2nd, pen and ink map of Alberta: Arthur H. Warner Reid Hill, 1st, Uretta Seaman Vulcan, 2nd.

Crayon map of Alberta: William Mack Reid Hill, 1st, Roy Davis Vulcan, 2nd, specimen writing not less than 80 words: Hazel Carr Vulcan, 1st, Mary Terry Vulcan, 2nd, specimen writing ten to twelve years: Annie Allen Vulcan, 1st, specimen writing eighty words: Estella Mitz Vulcan, 1st, Gerlie Ratten Vulcan, 2nd, specimen writing seven years and under: M. Carr Vulcan, 1st, G. McPherson Vulcan, 2nd.

Miscellaneous Fancy Work—pair home made box or stocking: Annie Smart Vulcan, 2nd, pair home made mitts: Mrs. P. Hutson Vulcan, 2nd, pair knitted slippers: Mrs. E. J. Charters Vulcan, 1st, crazy patchwork quilt: Mrs. Geo. Pettman Vulcan, 1st, quilt knitted or crocheted: Mrs. G. Pettman Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. N. Speers Arrowood, 2nd, hand made apron: Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. P. Hutson Vulcan, 2nd, best specimen darning: Mrs. F. A. Elves Vulcan, 1st, best specimen patching: Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 1st, sofa pillow embroidered in silk: Mrs. M. Stager Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 2nd, sofa pillow any other kind: Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. N. Speers Arrowood, 2nd, best specimen—coronation braid work: Mrs. H. F. Clark Vulcan, 1st, best specimen crocheted and fancy braid work: Mrs. C. H. Nelson Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. C. H. Nelson Vulcan, 2nd, embroidered centre pie: Mrs. C. H. Nelson Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. W. S. Hill Eastway, 2nd, best collection fancy work: Mrs. C. H. Nelson Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 2nd, monogram on linen: Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 2nd, best collection eyelet work: Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. D. K. Allan Vulcan, 2nd, six buttonholes under 16 years: Annie Smart Vulcan, 2nd, punched embroidery: Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 1st, embroidered pillow slips: Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. D. K. Allan 2nd, best work in tatting: Mrs. P. Hutson Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. P. Hutson Vulcan, 2nd, hardanger embroidery: Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn Vulcan, 1st, best embroidered towel: Mrs. E. J. Charters Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. H. England Vulcan, 2nd, best crocheted ends: Mrs. C. H. Nelson Vulcan, 1st.

Photography—best collection professional: W. J. Morton Vulcan, 1st, best collection amateur: Mrs. G. Pettman Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. F. A. Elves Vulcan, 2nd.

Cutflowers—best collection cutflowers: Mrs. G. P. Rowe Reid Hill, 1st.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Clydesdale championship—best male any age: Chas. S. Hay Vulcan, 1st, ditto female: J. A. Gardner Vulcan, 1st, best grade stallion any age: Agriculture society: W. C. Palmer 1st, best colt sired by "Alexander Jasper" donated by P. Spanke Vulcan, L. Spanke Vulcan, 1st, best collection grains and grasses mounted on board presented by Canadian Bank of Commerce: I. B. Munson Lawndale, best loaf of bread non-professional, donated by Robin Hood Co. Mrs. C. D. Tuttle Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. N. Ferguson Vulcan, 2nd, for best loaf bread baked from "Our Best" flour, donated by Ellison Milling Co. through Farmers Elevator: Mrs. E. J. Charters Vulcan, 1st, Mrs. N. Ferguson 2nd, best loaf bread from Mothers Favorite donated by Terwilliger: Mrs. Tinkham Vulcan, 1st, one 98lb. Our Best: Mrs. J. W. Johnston Vulcan,

2nd, one 48lb. Mothers Favorite; for best three kinds of fruit jelly donated by "Women's Institute" Vulcan; Mrs. F. A. Elves Vulcan 1st; set cool work for best crayon drawing of beet, carrot and turnip, donated by Vulcan Advocate Violet Carruthers 1st; fountain pen.

The race programme results were as follows:

Thursday—One Mile free-for-all: S. M. Harold 1st, R. J. Harold 2nd, L. Earp 3rd, Relay race Two Miles: Harold 1st, Dew 2nd, Pony race Dew 1st, Shimp 2nd.

Friday—Half Mile wagon race. Farmers trot, Noble 1st, Harold 2nd, Earp 3rd, Relay race, Harold 1st, Dew 2nd, Boys Pony race, half mile: W. Saunders 1st, M. Bowie 2nd, J. Bowie 3rd.

The bucking contests were of a high order both the riders and the horses showing plenty of fight. The best exhibition was W. Mason on Todd's "Cap".

The horse put up a splendid fight and out at promised to be interesting when the sureline broke, and the rider fell to the ground. He rode him a second time and managed to stick to the finish.

Lee Christensen gave a good exhibition on Silver. Lester Earp rode Ribbons.

The judges awarded the prizes to Christianson 1st; Mason 2nd; Patterson, rode Snake in the saddle and gave a good exhibition, being awarded the first prize.

\$15,000 Worth of Furs

On Thursday and Friday, November 4th and 5th Messrs. H. W. Reeves will run a special display and sale of furs, which will afford an unique opportunity to everyone in Vulcan and throughout the district to obtain their winter's supply at prices that cannot be bettered in any city.

They are able to offer this sale to their customers through arrangements with one of the biggest fur houses in Canada whose representative will visit the Reeves store on the above dates. He will have with him a large selection of furs, coats, muffs, fur sets, etc., which will be on display for two days only.

Your inspection is invited and you are asked to visit the store and see for yourself that the collection at your disposal is well worth the attention of all fur buyers.

By this arrangement Messrs. H. W. Reeves are able to offer furs at a price that is fitted to the pocket of every purchaser. Instead of carrying the stock, they simply have the special display and are therefore able to offer the goods at prices that are lower than usual.

Don't forget the dates, Thursday and Friday November 4th and 5th, at the Reeves store.

Ainsworth vs. Morton

The action brought by Frank Ainsworth, of Reid Hill, against W. J. Morton, photographer, of Vulcan, to claim \$200 damages for damaging the reputation of his bucking horse "Nig" by having alleged photos of him marked "Ray," started at Calgary on Friday last. Referring to the matter, the "News-Telegram" says:

"Even His Honor Judge Winter could not repress a smile at certain stages in the proceedings in the matter of an injunction that was heard before him on Friday morning. This is in the matter of Ainsworth vs. Morton, in which the plaintiff's right an injunction restraining the defendant from using photos of a bucking horse which the plaintiff claims belongs to him, the photos having been reversed through an error of the photographer. The a using part of the matter was that the plaintiff claimed that his horse's good reputation as a 'bad' horse was being injured. He has brought action claiming \$200 damages, and wanted the injunction restraining further use of the photos until the hearing of the action. The application was refused."

The trouble is that at Stampede Day Morton took various photos of the show, among them being photos of Bond's "Ray" and Ainsworth's "Nig". On each photo is marked the event, and on the photo under dispute appear the words "Thomas Bell on 'Ray'". Ainsworth says that the words should be "Thomas Bell on 'Nig'".

The new budget of the Imperial parliament, which provides for a surtax of 50 per cent on the profits of all British mining companies, already has caused the removal to the United States of the headquarters of several companies representing South and Central American gold mines. Mining men say that unless the tax is reduced this movement will become so great that New York, instead of London will become the mining capital of the world.

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Direct from the Coast

at the

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E. M. CLARK, Prop.

VULCAN

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Royal Household Flour

The Best Flour in the world

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran,

Grass Seeds of all kinds.

Remember the Usual Stock.

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VULCAN

ALBERTA

Notice

All Persons having claims against the late Thomas Ing, Telephone Contractor, forward to C. L. Elliott, 1127 13th Avenue, W., Calgary, Alberta for settlement.

Oct 20/14

Notice

Any caught taking grain of any kind away from the Elevators or Railroad Yards will be prosecuted on first offense.

By Order

Evangelistic services are to be held at the Shimp Hall every evening except Thursdays until further notice. They commenced on Sunday last.

GRAIN



We are Agents for

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the Oldest, Largest and Strongest Commission House in Canada. Special Personal Attention given to all Shipments.

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN

ALBERTA

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

That was all there was; nothing at the top or the bottom. Mrs. May turned this over with a puzzled face and a hand that shook slightly. Under her smile was another expression, the look of one who has been betrayed and is in a position to lay her hand upon the guilty person.

"You are fortunate to have friends with the enemy," she said. "But do you think you were wise to show this to me?"

She was playing with him as the cat plays with the mouse. It was a temptation she could not resist, feeling sure that Geoffrey would not understand. But he did, though he did not show it on his face.

"Why not?" he asked innocently. "Are you not my friend? Personally I believe it is a hoax to frighten me. You can keep that paper if you please."

"Then you are not going to take any notice of the warning?" asked Mrs. May.

There was a note of curiosity, sharp, eager curiosity, in the question. Geoffrey did not fail to notice it, though he shook his head carelessly. "I am going to ignore it," he said. "If the writer of that letter thinks to frighten me, then he or she is sadly mistaken. I shall go on with my life as if I had never received it."

Mrs. May's lips framed the sentence, "The more fool you," but she did not utter it. It filled her with satisfaction to find that the warning had been ignored, as it had filled her with anger to know that a warning had been received. And Mrs. May knew full well who was the author of that letter.

"I don't think that I should ignore it," she said. "It may be a cruel piece of mischief; and, on the other hand, it may be dictated by a generous desire to help you. So the moral is that you are to keep clear of the cliffs and the sea."

Geoffrey flicked the ash off his cigarette and laughed. He poured himself out a second glass of the amazing claret.

"It is an unusual thing for me to do," he said, "but your claret is wonderful. You speak of the moral, I speak of the things as they are going to be. Tomorrow I shall go out fishing alone as if nothing had happened."

"Ah, but you have not spoken of this!"

Mrs. May indicated the letter lying on the table. Geoffrey looked at her reproachfully.

"Have we not trouble and misery enough in our house without making more?" he asked. "Now, I put it to you as a lady of brains and courage, if you had been in my position, would you have shown that to your family?"

Geoffrey lay back in his chair with the air of a man who has put a poser. At the same time he had ingeniously parried Mrs. May's question.

As a matter of fact, nobody but Ralph and Tikhorsky had seen the paper. And the latter point blank refused to give his reasons why the letter was to be disclosed to Mrs. May. She looked at Geoffrey with real admiration.

"I shouldn't," she said. "Of course, you are right and I am wrong. And I dare say you will be able to take care of yourself."

He was going to disregard the warning; he was going out alone; and nobody knew what was hanging over his head! Here was a fool of fools, a pretty fellow to be sure. Good good that warning had done.

Geoffrey rose to his feet.

"And now I must go," he said. "Still, I hope to come again."

The door closed, and she was alone. Hardly had he departed before a dark figure in a white robe crept out of the gloom of the garden into the room. Mrs. May looked at the ragged looking stranger fixedly.

"Who are you, and whence do you come?" she asked in her native tongue.

The man salaamed almost to the ground.

"I am Ben Heer, your slave," he said, "and I bring you great news."

"Oh! Mrs. May said slowly, "and so you have come at last."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Diplomacy

Mrs. May crossed rapidly and noiselessly to the door and closed it. Not that there was any need for caution, seeing that the primitive household had been abed long ago. But precaution is never wasted.

There was coffee in the grate kept hot by means of a spirit lamp. Mrs. May poured out a cup and handed it to her guest.

She lay back in her chair watching him with a glance and the easy natural indifference the cruel tutting superiority of the great over the small.

The man stood, his hands into the folds of his loose sleeves, a picture of patient resignation.

"How did you get here?" the princess asked.

"At the great house in London I asked, O mistress," Ben Heer replied. "I came over, as thou knowest, to do certain work. There was yet another one with me. And when my work was done I came to tell what thy slave had accomplished."

"You have the proofs of what you say?"

"Else I had not been here. For two years we have followed up the track of the victim. It was as if we had reached for one single perch in the whole of a great lake of water. But we never tired and never slept both at the same time. Then at last we got near, and it came to the knowledge of the prey that we were upon him. That was long before the last cold weather that nearly starved us."

The princess nodded and shivered. She was modded with careless sympathy. She had never tried a winter in England, but she could imagine what it

was. "He knew us at last," Ben Heer resumed. "He met us face to face in the public street, and he knew that his hour had come. A night later he was in Paris. At the same time we were in Paris also. He tried Rome, Vienna, Berlin. So did we. Then he came back to London again. When he did so we knew that he had bowed his face before the All-seeing, and prayed that the end might come speedily."

The princess followed all this with impatience. But the man was speaking after the manner of his kind and could not be hurried.

He would go on to the end without omitting a single detail and the princess was forced to listen. Despite the western garb and the evidences of western life and custom about her, she was no longer Mrs. May, but Princess Zara.

She had only to close her eyes and the droning intonation and passionless voice of the speaker took her back to Lassa again. And the day was near, ah! the day was near, when the goal would be reached.

"Once we had him and once he escaped," Ben Heer went on. "He was a brave man was Voski, and nothing could break down those nerves of iron. He knew that the end was near. It was in a big house—a house near to London—that we found him."

"There were servants, and they were glad to have their fortunes told. It was their evening meal on the table when we got there, and the man Voski Sahib was out. Then, behold, after that evening meal the servants slept till the dawn, and at midnight the master returned. He came in to his study and the bright flash of the lightning came at the touch of his fingers."

"Electric light," the princess said impatiently. "Go on."

"Then he saw us. We knew that he had no weapon. The door was barred. Then Voski, he sat down and light a cigar, smiling, smiling all the time. When we look at him we see that he moves not so much as a little finger. There was no sign of fear, except that he look at a little box on the table now and then."

"Ah," the princess cried. "You got it, eh?"

Ben Heer made no direct reply. He was not to be hurried. He meant to describe a sordid murder in his own cold blooded way. Probably he did not regard the thing as a crime at all; he had been acting under the blessing of the priests.

"You have come for it?" he asked. "We pined low with respect, saying that we had come for it. He lay back in his chair, making a sign for me to approach. Previously we had told him that it was useless for him to call out to the servants."

"You did not tell those servants their fortunes in your present garb?"

"No, no, my mistress. We no such pigs as that. . . . Sahib Voski bid me approach. My friend had the 'pl' ready on the cloth. . . . It was held to the head of the other. And so he died peacefully in his chair."

"Ah, so you say. Where are your proofs?"

Ben Heer slowly withdrew a white packet from the folds of his dress. "What better proof could the slave of my illustrious mistress have?" he asked. "It is here—the precious stone with the secrets of the gods written on it. Behold!"

With a slightly dramatic gesture a glittering fragment of something that looked like green jade was held on high. The princess grasped it eagerly and devoured it with her eyes. Words were pouring in a liquid stream from her lips; she was transformed almost beyond recognition.

"At last," she murmured, "at last! But the other one—your companion. How did he die? You say he is dead. How?"

Ben Heer shook his head sadly.

"I cannot say," he replied. "It might have been some scheme on the part of Sahib Voski. When we got back to our room in London we were both dreadfully ill. For days I lie, and when I get better they tell me my poor friend is dead and buried."

"Then I understood why Voski Sahib smile and smile in that strange way. It was witchcraft, perhaps, or some devil we do not know in the east—but there is the stone."

(To Be Continued)

The Kaiser's Whine

The German Emperor is now mainly concerned to prove that the war is none of his work. His conscience, he tells his countrymen, is clear "before God and history," surrounded by treacherous enemies, he was forced into the fight for Germany's right and honor. This is a thesis still pretty generally popular among all classes of Germany from the point of view of competent stage management the Kaiser does well to insist upon it now that the proud hopes of speedy triumph have vanished and the real character of the terrible struggle in which Germany is engaged is being forced upon the consciousness of the German people through all the shouts of victory.—London Daily News.

The War and Employment

In some measure the war has solved the labor problem which it created. It has led to exceptional activity in many trades; the Armies require guns, rifles, shells, uniforms and many other ingredients of active service, and thereby work has been furnished which has absorbed a great deal of displaced labor. The country has consequently on its hands no great masses of men and women without means of earning a livelihood, as it was feared would be the case. There is, in fact, less unemployment throughout the country than has been experienced for many years, and so long as the contest lasts and the various demands of our fighting forces and those of our allies have to be met we have no reason to fear an acute development of this particular embarrassment.—London Daily Telegraph.

"More tough luck," whispered his wife.

"Well, what now?" he muttered.

"You know Miss Green never sings without her music?"

"Yes."

"Well, she's brought her music."

The Black Sea

Its Shores Have Been the Scene of Many Sanguinary Conflicts

The Black Sea, that land-locked ocean for which Russia has long sought an outlet to the Aegean, has since ancient times played a great part in history. For thousands of years the tide of war has swept by its shores, and there have been fought battles which rank among the most sanguinary ever recorded. Now Great Britain, France and Italy are aiding their ally, Russia, in the attempt to force the gateway to the Black Sea, which lies through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus. Only three score years ago Turkey, Great Britain and France were banded together as allies, with Russia as their common foe, and the battles fought on the shores of the Black Sea stand—on did stand until the present war—as synonym for ferociousness in warfare.

It was just sixty years ago or Sept. 9, 1855, that the British, French and Turkish allies entered Sebastopol after a siege which had lasted nearly eleven months and which was characterized by many deeds of desperate valor. In the war which was principally fought on the Crimean Peninsula, on the northern shore of the Black Sea, the valor displayed by both sides at Inkerman and Balaklava—the scene of the immortal "Charge of the Light Brigade"—was repeated at Sebastopol, the Redan and Maikoff. The assaults were successful on Sept. 8, but were forced to retire, and in the night the Russians, after destroying the remnants of their fleet and a large part of the town, crossed to the northern shore. The triumphal allies entered Sebastopol on Sept. 9, 1855, and this marked the beginning of the end of the war.

By the treaty ending the Crimean war the Black Sea was opened to the commerce of all nations, but in 1871 the neutralization of the sea was arrogated by the powers, and Russia was hemmed in by the strong fortifications built by the Turks. At the close of the Crimean war Russia was barred from fortifying her Black Sea ports or maintaining a navy on the sea, but she later cast off this restriction, and for thirty years the czar has had a considerable navy on his southern sea.

The Sebastopol of today is an important and prosperous city, well fortified, but it is far eclipsed in commercial importance by Odessa, which has a population of nearly 650,000. Odessa is the great shipping port for Russia grain, but since the beginning of the war its great artificial harbor has been the abode of idleness. Vast quantities of grain are stored in the Odessa warehouses, which are built on the narrow belt of lowland between the bluffs and the shore, the city itself occupying a succession of cliffs which rise to a height of 200 feet.

The Black Sea—called the Pontus Euxinus by the ancients—derives its modern name from the color of its waters, which are blue-black. The bottom is covered with sulphur-imregnated mud. In the greater part of the sea is very deep, ranging from 5,500 to 8,500 feet. The surface water contains little salt.

It is a cosmopolitan population which dwells along the shores of the Black Sea. The southern shore, stretching from Constantinople to Caucasus, is bold and high, and the Turk is supreme along its entire length. The eastern and northern shores belong to Russia, while Roumania and Bulgaria front on the western shore. Every stage of humanity, from savagery to civilization, may be seen in a tour of the Black Sea.

Rope as Strong as Steel

Of the flexible ropes suitable for power transmission a manila rope is just as strong as a solid steel bar, weight for weight, though only about 11½ per cent. as strong per equal cross-section. Leather, on the other hand, is only about 5 per cent. as strong as a steel bar of equal cross-section, and less than 40 per cent. as strong per equal weight of material, says an expert writing in the current Power.

Records show that rope manufactured from the fibre of palms was used in Egypt long before the days of Christianity. Such ropes were found in the tombs of Beni-Hassan (2000 B.C.) and on the walls of these same tombs are illustrations depicting the preparation of hemp. Carvings found in tombs in Thebes represent the process of making rope from thongs of leather, about 1600 B.C., and Assyrian sculptures of about 50 years later show gigantic hauling operations performed with rope. These records are of particular interest as indicative of the steps through which rope manufacture passed in the early ages.—Power.

The seedy citizen applied to a wealthy citizen for help, and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed him the pittance: "Take it, you are welcome; our ears are always open to the distressed."

"That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

Edmund had just begun to attend the public school, and had found a new friend, a child of whom Edmund's mother had never heard.

"Who is this Walter?" she asked. "Is he a nice little boy?"

"Yes, ma'am, he is?" replied Edmund, enthusiastically.

"Does he say any naughty words?" pursued his mother.

"No," replied Edmund, with emphasis, "and I'm not going to teach him any!"

Will Manufacture Big Guns

Conference Held in Ottawa by Financial and Masters of Industry

Canada has done so well in the manufacture of shells that the British government is going to let her try her hand in the manufacture of big guns and field ordnance, including 12-inch howitzers and 18-pounders. It is a big contract in comparison with which even the difficult task of making completed shells looks simple. But over 100 of Canada's wizards of finance and masters of industry met in Ottawa recently to give it consideration. At the conclusion of the conference, at which Major Mahan, of the war office, outlined the situation, a committee of 20 was appointed, comprising financiers, manufacturers and members of the shell committee to consider the practical and financial feasibility of undertaking such work. The committee will meet at the call of the chairman, Sir John Gibson, of Hamilton.

The proposal, it is understood, involves the establishment of a central plant, at which parts made by a variety of firms will be assembled. The plant will probably be under government control and Canadian banks will probably finance the establishment of the plants primarily. The proposal follows upon the visit of D. A. Thomas, representative of Lloyd George, and Major Mahan, of the war office to Canada. Mr. Thomas investigated the Canadian shell factories and has apparently been well satisfied with the work, and convinced that even larger work can be accomplished in the Dominion. In a short speech to the conference, Gen. Sir Sam Hughes declared that when the first order for 120,000 shells was received, it seemed like a tremendously formidable task, but that a week or so was now all that was required to turn out such a consignment. Gen. Hughes expressed the opinion that Canada was capable of doing anything she turned her hand to.

A Pathetic Romance

Belgian Maiden Heartbroken When British Lieutenant Meets Death

A pathetic romance of the war has been disclosed by the death in a little village near Poperinghe of a pretty Belgian girl, 19 years.

Some months ago a number of British officers were billeted at the house of the girl's father, who is a retired storage contractor, owning considerable property. Among them was a tall, handsome, young lieutenant, the younger son of a well-known peer's son.

He fell ill suddenly, and expressing a wish to be allowed to remain where he was instead of being sent back to the hospital, was nursed to health by his host's daughter. He conveyed his deep gratitude to the girl, and gave her a souvenir in the form of a statuette of a British officer, modelled by himself from a fragment of a German shell.

A short time afterward the officers were removed further up the line and although the girl and her patient had been the greatest friends it is doubtful if she knew the full extent of her affection for him, which she was careful to try to conceal.

He had been gone only a week when she heard through one of his brother officers that he had been killed, and the girl was no longer able to keep her secret. She confessed to her father that she had tried to forget, but could not. Thereafter every day saw her grow paler and thinner. Finally she took to her bed and died, a few weeks later, death being due, according to the doctor, to grief acting on a naturally fragile constitution.

Right-Gallant Parson

Particulars have now arrived regarding the exploit which gained Lieutenant J. O. Naismith honorable mention in General Sir John Clement's despatches, as well as a commendation from "Eye-Witness."

In the course of his duties as an officer in the artillery he saw a company of Germans advancing stealthily with the object of making a surprise attack on the British lines. Hastily telegraphing for one or two machine guns and a few snipers he concealed his force in a wood. The Germans were allowed to pass and at a given moment a devastating fire was poured into them. As they retreated towards their own trenches they were picked off one by one by the snipers, their losses numbering ninety-five killed and forty wounded.

Lieutenant Naismith was for some time assistant in Chalmers U. F. church, Bridge of Allan, Scotland, and was appointed minister of St. Boswells U. F. church shortly before the outbreak of war.

Still Favors Ross Rifles

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes has returned from England as strong as ever in the faith of the Ross rifle. During his visit to the other side the minister of militia devoted considerable time to stirring up things connected with the Canadian gun. Sir Sam Hughes says that the rifle equipment of the entire second division has been changed back, and the altered Ross rifle is again in use. The process of alteration is going ahead at the rate of several thousand a day, and the Ross rifle will again be furnished to the first division. The change consists in enlarging the chamber. In a word according to Major-General Hughes the Canadian arm is by no means out of commission.

Jones—I don't see your husband at the club of late, Mrs. Brown!

Mrs. Brown—No, he stays at home now and enjoys life in his own way as I want him to.

How Canning Is Done Now

Be a Good Canner and Save Half, Expert Advises the Wasteful Housewife

(From the Chicago Tribune)

"We are the most wasteful people on earth. We waste half of what we produce as food products."

"We consume more meat per capita than any other people in the world. Our ration is meat and potatoes, eggs and coleslaw—supplemented by patented medicines."

"Patent medicine manufacturers have grown rich at the expense of our health. If we would eat more fruit and vegetables this condition would rapidly be corrected."

"Canned?" Not at all! But while Uncle Sam's expert agriculturist, O. H. Benson, was busy with these and a hundred other truths which formed part of his lecture at the Chicago Normal school recently, a dozen children under the direction of Miss Mary Ryan were demonstrating modern, scientific methods in canning those same fruits and vegetables which were regarded as essential to health.

Now with the demonstration in mind—it was given in the Parker gymnasium before 150 teachers and mothers—what scene does your mind picture? Steaming pots and kettles, a roaring fire, drenched, tired faces stamped with the "Wish it were done" expression? Goodness no! Instead, the youthful cooks wore spotless little aprons and actually smiled while they worked, as if they liked it, and perhaps they did. There was nothing laborious or wearying about it—the way they did it.

For "canning," the way mother used to do it, is hopelessly out of date, and that was the lesson lecturers and demonstrators sought to teach, and the lesson they will teach every day from 10 o'clock until noon, at the same place, during the remainder of the week.

"We eat too much meat—waste our fruits and vegetables—use too many patent medicines. Now—"

And Mr. Benson paused to give his words time to sink in and to smile a big, broad smile. Then—

"Here," he said, "is the slogan I want Chicago, Cook county, and the whole state of Illinois to adopt: A quart of fruit, a quart of vegetables, and a quart of greens for every family for every day in the year!"

That, he said, will insure the complete absence of physical ailments due to overeating or improper diet.

Canning equipment, canning processes, and last of all, a long list of canning recipes were discussed and demonstrated for the benefit of the audience.

The "cold pack" method of canning was indorsed as the easiest, most satisfactory and most practical for the average home or farm. It is the method employed in the great canning factories of the country, Mr. Benson said, and can be employed in the home just as easily as on a large scale.

Here is Mr. Benson's explanation of the "cold pack" process:

"The 'cold pack' method of canning simply means that the fruits are packed in their fresh and natural state in the glass jar or container. Syrup is applied and the sterilization is done in the jar or container after it is partly sealed, thus making it impossible for bacteria, spores, and molds to enter or come in contact with the food product after the sterilization has taken place. "By this method vegetables are blanched in boiling hot water, plunged quickly in cold water, skins removed, then packed in container and sterilized in partially closed glass jar or the perfectly sealed tin can. By this method all food products, including general fruits, vegetables, and meats can be successfully sterilized in a single period, with but one handling of the product."

Recipes for canning apples and their by-products and several kinds of soup were sponsored by the lecturer. They follow:

Apples.—Wash. Remove core and blemishes. Place whole apples in blanching cloth, blanch in boiling water two minutes. Plunge quickly into cold water. Pack in large glass jars or gallon tin cans. Pour over product hot, thin syrup about 18 degrees density. Place rubber and top in position. Seal partly, not tight. (If using tin cans, cap and top completely.) Process half gallon or gallon containers 20 minutes in boiling water, in home-made or hot water bath outfit; or 10 minutes in water seal; 10 minutes in steam pressure outfit, with five pounds pressure; 5 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker first, fifteen pounds steam pressure. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test joints. Wrap in paper; store.

Time of heating must be varied according to ripeness and condition of fruit. Use just enough time to sterilize perfectly, not enough to change color or reduce pulp to sauce. Firm and tart apples may be cored and peeled first, then canned. Wash, core, pare, remove decayed or injured spots. Slice apple into basin containing slightly salted cold water (about one teaspoonful per gallon), to keep from discoloring. Pack fresh cold product in glass jars or tin cans. Add one cupful hot, thin syrup about 18 degrees density to quart of fruit. If using glass cans, put on rubbers and screw on tops; do not seal completely. If using tin cases, cap and tip, sealing completely. Sterilize 12 minutes in home-made outfit; 10 minutes in water seal outfit; 6 minutes under five pounds steam pressure; 4 minutes in aluminum pressure cooker. Remove jars, tighten covers, invert to cool, test joint. Wrap in paper; store.

Note—This filling can be used for apple pies in same way fresh apples would be used, except that the syrup

be poured off and less sugar used. Since apples have already been cooked, only enough heat is needed to cook the crust and to warm apples through. Pies may be baked in 7 minutes. Pies made with these apples are as good as those made with fresh fruit.

Quarted Apples For Fruit Salads.—Select best grade culls of firm, tart varieties. Core, pare, and quarter. Drop into basin containing slightly salted cold water. Pack quartered pieces tightly in jar or tin container. Add teaspoonful of thin, hot syrup to each quart. Follow directions as given above.

Keeping Apple Cider Sweet.—Fill fruit jars with fresh apple cider. Add tablespoonful of sugar to each quart. Place rubber and cap in position, partly tighten or cap and tip tin cans. Sterilize in bath outfit 10 minutes; in water seal outfit for 5 minutes; in steam pressure outfit, under five pounds of steam, 4 minutes; in aluminum pressure cooker 2 minutes. Remove jars, tighten cover, invert to cool, test joint.

Note—If you desire the cider tart or slightly fermented let it stand two or three days before you sterilize, then add about two minutes' time to each schedule given in recipe.

Reducing Sweet Apple Cider to Syrup.—Wash apples, remove decayed and worm eaten spots, press out juice as usual for older making. Be sure juice does not ferment or "work." The sterilizing, reducing vat, or kettle should be a third larger than required to hold contents.

Add five ounces powdered calcium carbonate to four gallons of apple cider. Boil in kettle or vat five minutes. Pour liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers, allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour clear liquid into preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate, stir thoroughly. Boil down rapidly to a clear liquid.

Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring it up to 220 degrees F., or without the thermometer reduce bulk to one-seventh original volume. To see whether cooled enough, pour a little of it into cold water. It should have the consistency of maple sugar. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested. When test shows syrup cooked enough pour into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, otherwise suspended matter will not settle properly and syrup will be cloudy.

The white sediment which settles out during cooling is a harmless compound of lime with natural acid of the apple. When syrup is cooled it should be stored in fruit jars or bottles. Place the rubber cap or cork in position and tighten. Sterilize for twelve minutes in hot water or wash boiler outfit, ten minutes in water seal outfit, eight minutes in steam pressure outfit under five pounds of steam, or five minutes in aluminum pressure cooker under fifteen pounds of pressure.

Apple syrup made by this method is a very palatable and high grade product. It has a flavor much like the thick syrup or jelly which is so often formed when apples are baked with a little sugar.

Soup Stock.—Secure twenty-five pounds of beef hocks, joints, and bones containing marrow. Strip off fat and meat, crack bones with hatchet or cleaver. Place broken bones in thin cloth sack, place in kettle containing five gallons cold water. Simmer (do not boil) six or seven hours. Do not salt while simmering. Skim off fat. This should make about five gallons of stock. Pack hot in glass jars, bottles, enamelled or lacquered tin cans. Partly seal glass jars (cap and tip tin cans). Sterilize forty minutes in bath outfit, thirty minutes in water seal or five pound steam pressure outfit, twenty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Chicken Gumbo Soup.—Cut two pounds ham into small cubes, boil thirty minutes. Mince three pounds chicken and chop one-half pound onions fine. Make smooth paste of one-half pound flour. Add five gallons chicken soup stock. Then add one-half pound salt and boil ten minutes. Then add three ounces powdered okra mixed with one pint water. Fill into glass jars or tin cans while hot. Process ninety minutes if using hot water bath, seventy-five minutes if using water seal, sixty minutes if using five pound steam press; re-outfit, forty-five minutes if using pressure cooker outfit.

Vegetables (Mixed) Without Stock.—Soak six pounds lima beans and four pounds dry peas over night. Boil each one-half hour. Blanch sixteen pounds carrots, six pounds cabbage, three pounds celery, six pounds turnips, four pounds okra, one pound onions, and four pounds parsley for three minutes, and dip in cold water quickly. Prepare vegetables and chop into small cubes. Chop onion and celery extra fine. Mix thoroughly and season to taste. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Fill with boiling water. Process as above for chicken gumbo.

Mr. Benson gave recipes for various other soups—vegetable, cream of pea, cream of potato, bean, okra, chicken, and chicken broth—and told how to use tomato pulp for cream of tomato soup.

Belle—It looks like love at first sight with him.

Beulah—Oh, he loved her before he saw her.

Belle—Impossible.

Beulah—No, it's not. He had read about her.

Belle—Where, for goodness' sake.

Beulah—In Bradstreet's.

"Are you going to have a garden this year?"

"No," replied Mr. Growcher. "It isn't my turn to make a garden. I'm going to keep chickens this year and let my neighbor make the garden."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles. Zam-Buk is made from purest herbs and essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer! Druggists and Street Vendors.

Zam-Buk

Lumber Trade in B. C.

Great Britain Buys Large Quantities of British Columbia Lumber

A total of 28,500,000 feet of British Columbia lumber is now either on the way to Great Britain or is being prepared for shipment, largely as a result of the joint effort of the Dominion and provincial governments to stimulate the lumber industry by sending abroad Mr. H. R. MacMillan as special lumber commissioner. Mr. MacMillan, before accepting a position under the Dominion government, was chief forester for the British Columbia government. He is now on his way to South Africa and it is believed that further stimulus to the export lumber trade will follow.

Of the 28,500,000 feet ordered, 10,000,000 feet is now on its way to Great Britain. Another 10,000,000 is being loaded, and orders for 8,500,000 remain to be filled.

Discussing the effect of the heavy export orders from Great Britain in an interview, Hon. W. R. Ross, minister of lands, who is greatly interested in Mr. MacMillan's mission, points out that the orders from Great Britain this year are equal to 75 per cent. of the entire export trade done last year. It will bring about \$250,000 in new capital to the province.

The lumber industry of British Columbia last year produced about \$34,000,000 of which \$12,000,000 was expended direct to the workers in the form of wages, another \$5,500,000 in merchants in supplies and about \$13,000,000 was expended in transportation. British Columbia benefited in its revenue by about \$3,000,000.

An important feature of Mr. MacMillan's work has been in arranging for ships to transport the lumber required for admiralty contracts at a time when the lack of tonnage is an important problem.

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment, the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

Russian Orders Founded Long Ago

The Orders of St. Anne, St. Stanislaus and St. George are all well-known Russian Orders of Knighthood. The Order of St. Anne was founded by Charles Frederick, Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, in 1735, in honor of his wife, Anne Petrovna, a daughter of Peter the Great, the famous Czar, who remodelled Russia on a European basis, acquired the Baltic Provinces, in which fighting is at present going on, and founded Petrograd, the capital. It was adopted as a Russian Order in 1797 by their grandson, the Emperor Paul. There are four classes.

The Order of St. Stanislaus was founded originally as a Polish Order by Stanislaus-Augustus Poniatowski, the famous King of Poland, in 1765. It was adopted as a Russian Imperial Order in 1831.

The Military Order of St. George was founded by the Empress Catherine in 1769 for military service on land and sea, with four classes. A fifth class for non-commissioned officers and men, was added in 1807. The badge is a white cross with gold borders, with a red central medallion, on which is the figure of St. George slaying the dragon. The ribbon is orange with three black stripes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Doctor Saved His Life

A Chinaman was asked if there were good doctors in China.

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed. "China has best doctors in world. Hang Chang one good doctor; he great. He saved my life."

"You don't say so! How was that?" "Me velly bad," he said. "Me callee Doctor Han Kon. Give me some medicine. Get velly, velly ill. Me callee Doctor San Sing. Give more medicine. Me grow worse—going to die. Blimey callee Doctor Hang Chang. He no got time; no come; no come. He saved my life."

Cubist Artist (who is being arrested for espionage by local constable)—My dear man, have you no aesthetic sense? Can't you see that this picture is an emotional impression of the inherent gladness of spring?

Constable—Stow it, Clarence! D'yer think I don't know a bloomin' plan when I sees one?—Punch.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRONCHITIS, RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE

DR. 23 THE PHARMACEUTICAL

W. N. U. 1078

A Trip Through Canadian West

(By Chas. O. Robinson in the Live Stock Report, issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., Chicago and South St. Paul)

Leaving Chicago recently for a trip through the above territory, the writer spent the day on the South St. Paul market. Mr. A. W. Thomas, our head cattle salesman at the above point, accompanied me and we went to Crookston, Minnesota, to attend the fair. Mr. Walter Hill, son of the well known pioneer, railroad builder and financier, had a splendid exhibit of pure bred cattle at the fair, the most of which carried off blue ribbons. He spent the day with us and that night we travelled up to his 32,000 acre farm at Northcote, Minn., where we were royally entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Hill and daughter decided to go to Winnipeg with us, which was a delightful surprise, as we never dreamed that we would be fortunate enough to have such good company on the writer's first trip to Canada.

We spent two days in Winnipeg and were royally entertained by Messrs. Wickman and Cameron, who are connected with the big packing and shipping firm of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares. We motored out to the stock yards and found business at that point going along about the same as usual. The yards are nicely located, and we were well looked after by the manager of the yards. We were then driven to the Agricultural College, which is a tremendous affair, in fact the buildings were a great surprise as they were very substantial and certainly represent several million dollars. The weather was rainy and bad, however, which prevented our staying longer in the city. Winnipeg is a beautiful city with a well resident district along the banks of the Red River, where the homes of Messrs. Gordon and Fares are located.

From Winnipeg we travelled to Regina, where we were royally entertained at luncheon at the Regina Club by the mayor and a large delegation of the leading citizens. We were then driven to the Agricultural College, where we were royally entertained by the assistant minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan. We were greatly surprised at the small number of sheep in the province and took the liberty of advising the farmers to buy all the breeding sheep they could get their hands on.

From Regina we went to Moose Jaw, where we were treated royally by Messrs. Robertson and Fletcher, representatives of the Gordon, Ironsides & Fares packing plant at that point. We were taken all through their plant and wish to congratulate them upon their wonderful up-to-date methods and the cleanliness of the buildings from start to finish. We were then driven around the city and had a nice dinner with those gentlemen and a number of their friends, including Mr. Robert Cruickshank, the well known cattleman at that point, who is about the only living descendant of the famous Cruickshank family of Shorthorn fame, who entertained us at his house afterwards. Mrs. Cruickshank and daughter being exceedingly kind to us.

From there we took the midnight train and went to Swift Current, Saskatchewan, where we were met by J. A. Lair, superintendent of the Mator-Crookston Company, they having a large tract of land leased from the Canadian government. We had a good look at the cattle and the range and spent one night at the ranch, getting back to town in good form after several breakdowns in the mud.

We then took the train to Maple Creek to attend a meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association. It was held in the Masonic Hall and lasted from 8 o'clock until 12 o'clock. Mr. J. Wiley was in the chair and the meeting was a great success, as this association was practically resurrected and a great many new members joined. Mr. Wiley handled the meeting in good form, assisted by our rare friend, Major Simpson of Moose Jaw, and Mr. O. A. Alanson of Maple Creek. Mr. Wiley was elected honorary president, Cecil Stockdale of Maple Creek was elected president, J. D. Beatty of Piquette, vice-president, and G. E. Harringer, manager of the Merchants Bank of Maple Creek, secretary and treasurer. The meeting was attended by a representative of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who gave the stockmen great encouragement, stating that their shipments this fall as usual would be well looked after. From Maple Creek we travelled on to Gull Lake, then motored to Crane Lake and had the pleasure of staying all night at the Gordon, Ironsides & Fares ranch, which was formerly managed by our late friend, Mr. D. H. Andrews. We were royally entertained by Mrs. Fares and family, Gordon Ironsides and Mr. Spear, the general manager. The following day we drove all over the ranch, inspecting a very fine herd of Shorthorns and numerous fine grain fields, including wheat, oats and rye, most of which was five feet high, and a splendid crop of barley.

From there we took a train for Medicine Hat, situated in the province of Alberta. We were met at the train by W. A. (Billy) Taylor from the Spencer Cattle Company, Milk River, who drove us around in his car, and landing at the hotel we met Mr. J. H. Spencer, president of the Western Stock Growers' Association, and a number of other leading cattlemen. The following evening there was a big meeting held at the Court House which was well attended. Mr. Spencer took charge of the meeting, assisted by Mr. H. W. Ireland, secretary, Hon. B. S. Peacock, Dr. Hargrave, veterinarian for the province of Alberta, and Mr. Lynch, manager of the Bank of Commerce. The meeting was a great success, thanks to the above gentlemen and their friends. There were some very good speeches made and all present had a very good time.

From Medicine Hat we travelled on to Gleichen, Alberta, where we were met at the train by Mr. Chris Bartsche and a number of leading cattlemen. A meeting was held at Mr. Bartsche's office that afternoon and in the evening we had a big banquet at the McHugh Brothers Hotel, which lasted until the wee small hours of the morning. We had some very good speeches, one of which impressed the writer very much, as it was given in the Blackfoot Indian language. The following day Mr. Thomas and I were



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

MADE IN CANADA

driven all over the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. In the party were Mr. Chris Bartsche, Douglas Hardwick, C. A. Millie, Alec McHugh, Walter McHugh, Jack McDaniels, E. H. McGuire and Bert Lyons. We were unfortunate enough to burn up Mr. Bartsche's car as it failed to run after we got out about three miles, and he thought it best to let the oil run out of it and send back for another car, and while we all stood there Mr. Hardwick asked Alec McHugh to touch a match to the oil and see if it would burn, and it was all over in a few seconds. Some of the boys said he did it on purpose just to show his Chicago friends that the Gleichen crowd was not the slowest crowd in the world. Gleichen is a regular frontier town of the west. It is the largest cattle shipping point in Alberta. They hold a stampede every spring which is attended by cattlemen and their friends for hundreds of miles around. Through the courtesy of Mr. Bartsche, who had his man drive us to Calgary, some sixty miles to the west, we were given a chance to see the country, and I want to state it was one of the most beautiful sights that I have ever witnessed.

We passed field after field of wheat, oats, rye and barley, which presented a most beautiful sight, between the hours of 5.30 and 8.30. On the road we passed the farm of George Lane, the veteran cattleman, who not only one of the leading ranchmen of Alberta, but is farming extensively. We did not stop at his ranch as we understood he was at his farm at High River, Alberta. That evening we took a little walk after dinner looking over the B. Burns & Company retail market, which without a doubt is the finest retail meat market in the world.

While in Calgary we were entertained at the home of Mr. P. Burns and also Mr. George Lane, which we consider quite an honor. We were also royally entertained at the Ranchmen Club and while there spent several pleasant hours with Mr. A. E. Cross and Mr. Henry Smith, to whom we are much indebted. We also had the pleasure of visiting the packing plant of Messrs. P. Burns & Company with Mr. George Lane and found the same very classy and strictly up-to-date. The Burns Company are doing a very large business in the northwest and they are told from good authority that they had one hundred markets in different sections of the northwest, which speaks for itself.

From Calgary we travelled north to Olds, Alberta, where we were met by Mr. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta, and his assistant. We were taken all through the Agricultural College, which we found very interesting, as they have a splendid school for boys and girls and they are doing excellent work along the lines of teaching everything pertaining to the farm. From there we found our way up to Calgary, where we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Rutherford, an old Kells man and a personal friend of Mr. Clay, who has charge of the agricultural department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We had a very pleasant visit with him and while there he gave us a good lot of information, telling us that his company had put out eight thousand cows among the farmers and wanted to help them encourage cattle raising and dairy products. He also gave us a photo showing their farm and seed lots and one showing some yearlings they had fed last winter.

From Calgary we travelled south to High River, where there was a meeting arranged through the courtesy of Mr. Arthur Durbar, manager of the Union Bank of High River, Alberta. Unfortunately a heavy rain storm during the day and night previous made it impossible for anyone to reach town, in fact the only man who was there was Mr. Robert Macleay, who had come in from his ranch the previous morning. We enjoyed three hours visit at their pleasant social club. While there Mr. Durbar showed us some rye from Mr. R. E. Riddon's farm that was between six and seven feet high. We returned to Calgary at afternoon.

On Thursday morning we started for Macleod and were joined at Claresholm by Mr. Thomas Moore and several friends. We arrived in Macleod about noon time and met the leading cattlemen and bankers at the Macleod club. We had a very nice lunch at the leading hotel which was enjoyed by at least twenty-five. After lunch we spent the afternoon at the club and we had a very good meeting and some very good speeches. Mr. H. (Ned) Maunsell, being the pioneer of the crowd, took the chair, the same one that he always sits in by the fireplace, and kept the meeting in good order. Most of the people from out of town left that evening for their homes and the next day we had the pleasure of being driven over Mr. Maunsell's ranch, which is on the Piegan Reservation. We found his cattle in splendid condition.

We left that evening for Raymond, where we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Raym-n-o Knight, who is the son of Mr. Jesse Knight, the multi-millionaire and land owner of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Knight drove us up to the Knight sugar factories and over several of their farms that evening, where we saw excellent crop of grain and timothy hay. He invited us to drive over to the Knight Cattle Company ranch southeast of Raymond the following day. He said to be ready at 6 o'clock in the morning and was right on hand with his motor car, and we drove to the ranch some twenty-five or thirty miles distant, where we had a splendid breakfast. A little later on he drove us out over the range and took us to a very high point where he could see thirty to forty miles in every direction. We found his cattle in splen-

did condition, most of which were high-grade Herefords. After getting stuck at the river and pulling the car out three or four times by hand we drove back to town and had a delicious dinner at his home and were cordially treated by Mrs. Knight. That afternoon he drove us to one of his small farms, as he called it, where he has about 6,000 acres of wheat and other grain; a bad storm had struck and destroyed part of the wheat. He has one of the best equipped farms we have ever seen. He has a hay barn that will hold 300 tons, all electric lighted. He has hog pens, cattle branding chutes and everything up-to-date. Every building connected with the farm has running water in it. We then drove to the McIntire ranch, which is well known for producing some very choice Herefords.

Leaving Raymond the following morning we took a motor and drove to Cardston, where we met Mr. E. J. Wood, head of the Mormon church, who was very kind and courteous. He very kindly showed us the new temple that they are building that will cost upward of half a million dollars.

We found the crops in every part of Canada to be the best ever grown, in fact they will break all records with another ten days of sunshine. This will be a godsend to the people of Canada, as last year, owing to absence of rain, crops and grass included were not up to normal. We understand that a widow who has large holdings northeast of Cardston is growing between 10,000 and 15,000 acres of wheat; this shows the extensive way that people farm in the Canadian Northwest.

One dose of Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication of their effective work.

Mirages Seen by Both's Men

An incident illustrating the great feats of endurance performed by the men who composed General Both's force in German South-West Africa is described in a letter from a lieutenant who was with one of the columns.

They made forced rides, he says, through barren, sandy country for three nights and days with very little sleep, and continues:

"The fatigue became awful. I began to get light headed. The sky seemed to become a straight wall in front of us, and the effect of the moonlight through the dust made me imagine I saw great palaces and churches, with the stars as little windows."

"Then I would pull myself together and look at the men riding in front, and they would turn into funny old giganteses dancing in the moonlight."

"I learned afterwards that everyone suffered from these hallucinations. There was no check now; we galloped on and on, mile after mile, over stones, dropping branches, just leaving it to the horses. Those splendid horses! They were far safer than we were."

A Good Listener Paid

A French soldier fighting in the Argonne has just been informed that he has inherited \$40,000 from a retired army officer of eccentric habits who lived in the same village as the soldier.

The officer's will ran: "Being without family, I leave the whole of my fortune to Paul —, farmer. I desire thus to show my gratitude to him for having for many years listened patiently and with every air of interest to the story I used to tell of how I lost my right arm in the war of 1870."

"I pray and trust that he will be spared to return to his village after the war, and my only request to him is to come occasionally to my tomb and there relate some of his own war experiences."

"What are you studying now?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"We have taken up the subject of molecules," answered her son.

"I hope you will be very attentive and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried to get your father to wear one, but he could not keep it in his eye."—Kansas City Star.



Of all overworked women probably the housewife is the hardest worked. She has so much to attend to, with very little help. Her work can be lightened if she knows the value of system and she should try and take a short rest in the daytime. A physician who became famous almost around the world, Doctor Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in women's diseases, for many years practiced medicine in a farming district. He there observed the lack of system in the planning of the work.

If it is a headache, a backache, a sensation of irritability or twitching and uncontrollable nervousness, something must be wrong with the head or back, a woman naturally says, but all the time the real trouble very often centers in the organs. In nine cases out of ten the seat of the difficulty is here, and a woman should take rational treatment for its cure. The disorder should be treated steadily and systematically with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

For diseases from which women suffer "Favorite Prescription" is a powerful restorative. During the last fifty years it has banished from the lives of tens of thousands of women the pain, worry, misery and distress caused by these diseases.

If you are a sufferer, get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in liquid or tablet form to-day. Then address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and get confidential medical advice entirely free.

War As A Science

This Warfare is as Casual as Office Business

Artillery actions in the triangle formed by Dunkirk, Nieuport and Ypres have figured conspicuously in the official communications, but so far-flung is the battle line that it requires that one be either in the secrets of the general staff or possess the advantage of observers in anchored balloons to determine where such activity is likely to be encountered.

On a day when the official statement referred to activity in the vicinity of Nieuport, Steenstraete and Boesinghe, the Associated Press correspondent motored here, there and everywhere in the territory, seeing and hearing bursting shells, but never getting within a mile or so of one—in a most sadly demolished uninhabited Belgian village, an officer said:

"Yes, they bombard this place daily, usually about 2 o'clock."

With booming audible ahead, that was too long of wait and the correspondent's motor car was driven on.

Then a visit was paid to the spot where was concealed a big gun that already had done some firing.

"When are you going to fire again?" was asked of the lieutenant who received the correspondent.

"Whenever they telephone us what the range is and how many shots to fire," was the reply.

Artillery warfare in this sector is as casual a proceeding as the routine of a New York business office.

The big gun looked as peaceful as an old civil war cannon on a village green. So it remained until a directing officer somewhere in the rear, received reports of aerial observers, and by a mathematical calculation based on their photographs, outlined the target action. The individual artilleryman has no more definite idea of the result of his activity than a wireless operator transmitting electric waves into the atmosphere when his receiving apparatus is out of order.

Watching the artillery battle from the Dune was like listening to the racket of a Fourth of July celebration in the next town to the celebration in your town just as likely as not beginning when you visit the one from which the noise was heard from afar.

The reality of war is realized only when companies of soldiers return from the trenches, saying for instance, that they lost no men, but that their neighbors had lost sixteen or when an American ambulance chauffeur greets one on the roadside with "there is no need to hurry; the man inside died before we could reach the hospital."

Even an artillery action does not serve to interfere with agricultural progress in this busy corner of Belgium. Peasants were working in the field nearer the German lines than army officers declared to be safe even for troops unless necessity sent them.

Within the sound of artillery French, Belgian and British soldiers lie by hundreds and thousands in hospitals, the capacity of which range from one with 2,000 beds down to one with 200, such as the one managed by Mrs. Mary Borden-Turner of Chicago. Whole brigades of soldiers are constructing second, third and fourth line trenches back of the lines, and covering acre after acre with barbed wire. For one soldier fighting, fifty evidently are working at entrenching, building roads, laying tracks and building bridges, in preparation to prevent a German advance through country where every soldier, however, is content the Germans will never penetrate.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.

"Woodlands," Middleton, N.S.

Lloyd-George Shells

An officer of the Durhams, who took part in the battle of Hooge, has written to a friend describing the final charge, and adds:

It was the new Lloyd George shells which gave us the heart to make the charge, after being so heavily hit. These new shells are magnificent, and after our fellows got into the captured trenches they gave three cheers for Lloyd George.

A Word of Warning

Every German who boasts of his American citizenship has subscribed to the following oath of allegiance. "I renounce forever all allegiance to any foreign Prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which I was a subject." The wording is sufficiently plain and this oath is not to be considered a "scrap of paper," even by erstwhile subjects of his most puissant monarch William Hohenzollern. A violation of this little paragraph in times of war means treason, and treason has heretofore been summarily dealt with in this country.

—Puck.

Panama Pacific Ex. Pays Expenses

Mr. G. T. Bell, passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk System, received a telegram from the directors of the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, stating that the exposition is now out of debt. Most of the immense cost of erecting the exposition has been met by the tens of thousands of visitors who have daily poured through the entrance gates of the ground. That such an undertaking should have proven a financial success is looked upon as a striking testimony to the wonderful manner with which this greatest of all the positions was organized. A special celebration was held in San Francisco to mark the occasion.

Corporal (to soldier reporting sick)

—What's the matter with you?

Tommy Atkins—Pain in my haddom.

Corporal—Haddom be 'anged.

Stomick, you mean. It is honly hot-ficers 'as haddom.

Visitor—And how do you like your new little brother, Elsie?

Elsie—Oh, he's very amusing. It's better to feel that way about him, don't you think?

Sore Absolutely

No cutting, no plaster, no pads to press the sore spot. Putnam's Extractor makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never falls—leaves no scar. Get a 25¢ bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Licensed and Bonded Dealers' DIRECTORY

Over 16,000 Farmer Shareholders are behind you when you consider your grain or take it to the GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD., 160 McDermott St., Winnipeg, or 100 Douglas Block, Calgary.

AUTOMOBILE DEALERS' DIRECTORY

THE DODGE BROS. MOTOR CAR
The car that speaks for itself
CADILLAC MOTOR SALES CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG
Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Send for descriptive literature. Some territory still open for local agency.

Egg Marketing

Should be Delivered From Producer Direct to Consumer When Possible

The Ohio Experiment Station have recently published the result of an investigation that they have been conducting into the poultry industry of that state. Here are a few of the things they have to say about the marketing of eggs:

"The most serious objection to the present system of handling eggs is that the price paid for them, being to a great extent a reflex of the demand is directly influenced by the low quality of the offering."

"The consumer who gets a poor quality of eggs from his grocer usually buys something else the next time he goes marketing and so lessens the demand and decreases the price. Thus the producer suffers for every nest egg, stale or dirty egg that he takes to market, and he likewise suffers for the mould and odor imparted by the loose methods of the general merchant."

"He suffers for the careless handling of the transportation company; eggs in cases unprotected from the sun on a railway platform or in hot freight cars, which are little less than huge incubators, deteriorate rapidly."

"He suffers from the misbranding of the eggs in the hands of the retailer. He, more than any one else, is interested in a more simple and more direct method of handling the product."

"A system that will secure the eggs from the producer on a candied, i.e., on a graded basis, so that he will receive a first class price for a first class product, thereby putting a premium on freshness and cleanliness, would be most helpful."

"This, coupled with transportation under carefully guarded shipping conditions and honest handling by the retailers, would result in putting into the hands of the consumer a clean, wholesome, nutritious food product at a price much less than what is now paid for a very inferior article."

"When eggs can be delivered by the producer direct to the consumer it is an ideal way of marketing the product and should be followed more extensively than it is; however, only a comparatively insignificant number can be handled in this way. The suburban and city poultryman should certainly stimulate such a trade. Indeed, it is only by so doing that he can successfully compete with the cheaper production under farm conditions."

There is no poisonous ingredient in Holloway's Corn Cure, and it can be used without danger of injury.

Was Kitchener's Instructor

A veteran soldier who has just died at Stragill, county Donegal, Ireland, was one of the first drill instructors to take Lord Kitchener in hand.

Sergeant Major James Pearcey, enlisted in the Royal Sappers and Miners, served through the Indian Mutiny, the Crimea and Zululand, and earned the long service and good conduct medals for thirty-eight years' service, retiring thirty years ago.

Five of his sons are now in the army, one being an officer. His brother, Mr. Frederick Gordon Pearcey, was a member of the Challenger scientific expedition.

One son is interned in Holland, and another, James Frederick, is chief engineer of the Wanderer.

Blindness is less common in America than in most other countries. It has apparently decreased among the youngest classes of the population in the last half century; it is more prevalent among men than among women; it is very much more prevalent among Indians, and considerably more prevalent among negroes than among whites. The total number of blind persons in the world is roughly estimated at 2,390,000. At the census of 1910 there were 57,272 blind persons in the United States.

Paulhan, the famous French aviator, who was sent to help the Serbians some months ago, has been made a captain in the Serbian army for his gallantry in bringing an Austrian aeroplane to earth. It is interesting to note that Paulhan at the outbreak of war, was not doing sensational aerial stunts, but growing flowers on the Riviera for the London market. He promptly abandoned this work and volunteered for service in the air.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you are suffering from RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, ETC., or any other ailment, send for our FREE BOOK, "THE NEW METHOD OF TREATING RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, ETC." It is a wonderful book, and it is free to all sufferers. Write for it today.

THERAPY

Do not delay for your own relief. A complete FREE book is sent to all sufferers. No obligation. Dr. L. C. LECHE, 1000 Col. Ave., New York City. Write for it today.

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Do not delay for your own relief. A complete FREE book is sent to all sufferers. No obligation. Dr. L. C. LECHE, 1000 Col. Ave., New York City. Write for

Specials in Winter Clothing

Stocks are now at their best—Big additions received this week. Piles of Underwear for Men Women and Children. Fur Coats and all sorts of warm clothing in abundance to meet the needs of the approaching cold weather.

Watson's Underwear for Ladies

Ladies All Wool Combinations, per suit 2.00
Ladies Two-piece Suits, per garment 75c, 1.50
Childrens Combinations, per suit 90c, 1.15
Childrens Black Tights, elastic top 50c

New Dress Goods

Silk Crepe de Chine 40 inch width, white only 2.00 per yard, special at 1.50
Heavy Weight all Wool Serges, per yard 2.25
Blanket Cloths, white and colors, per yard 1.80
Silk Crepe de Chine Waists, special value 4.00, 4.50

Ladies and Men's Coats

Ladies Chamois Lined Coat with Fur Collar 18.75
Ladies Muskrat Coat, satin lined, special 67.50
Mens Coon Coats, extra value 50.00
Mens Coon Coats, well matched No. 1 Hides 67.50

Mens Underwear

Mens Extra Heavy Ribbed Underwear, per garment 1.60
Mens Nova Scotia Wool two-piece suits, per garment 1.35
Mens Combinations, "Penmans" Heavy Ribbed each 2.00
Mens Extra Fine Silk and Wool Combinations Suit 4.50

We will appreciate a chance to figure on your winter's supply of merchandise. We have saved money for others—Why not YOU.

Elves Bros
The Store of Good Service

Fine Hosiery

Ladies Plain Knit Cashmere Hose 35c, 55c
Fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, elastic top 55c
Ladies and Childrens All Wool Worsted Hose sizes 6 1/2 to 10 30c, 40c, 50c
Mens Cashmere Special 3 pairs for 1.00

Blankets

Great savings in advancing lines that you should not miss:
Heavy Grey Wool 7 lb. Blankets, sizes 60 x 8 1/2, special 5.40
White Wool Blankets, large sizes, 4.50 to 6.00
Grey and Brown Wool Blankets 3.00, 4.50
Hudson Bay Blankets, extra heavy, special 7.00

New Fall Samples of Mens Suits

An extra fine range of Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges just arrived. We fit any form from these samples and give big value for your money. Fit and Workmanship guaranteed.

Gloves and Mitts

Mens Horse Hide Gloves, wool lined 1.35
Mens Horsehide Gauntlets 1.50
Wool Lined Mitts 85c to 1.75
Boys Gloves, warm and durable 80c

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 per year; Foreign Countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

The Fair

All things considered, Vulcan has every reason to be satisfied with its first attempt at an Agricultural Fair. Many circumstances, notably the harvest, militated against a large number of entries and a large attendance, but notwithstanding this sufficient was shown to make the affair a matter of interest to every one who attended. The miscellaneous exhibits, dairy products, ladies' fancy work and school work made a very good showing, but the average farmer was too busy getting the threshing done to have the time to pay the necessary attention to the preparation of his stock for show purposes, and in this line, the fair was no indication whatever of what the district and the surrounding country can show.

Financially, the directors received welcome aid from the business men of Vulcan and the thanks of the directors are due to them for helping to make the fair as great a success as possible. Finances always are a trouble, especially in the case of a fair where prize money has to be distributed, but with the government grant and careful management the Agricultural Society ought to be able to close its books for the end of the year with very little, if any, deficit. It is early to prophesy in this direction as there are many expenses, in themselves small enough, which have a nasty habit of mounting to a considerable sum when totalled up. Then there is the payment on the grounds to be made. But taking everything into consideration there is nothing to regret or to cause anxiety and next year, now that the directors have had their initiation at the work, the directors will have everything paved for them and they will be able to give a better fair without having the overhead expenses incidental to the first year's effort.

Nurse Cavell

The instance of the English Nurse, Miss Edith Cavell, who has recently been shot by the German authorities in Belgium, affords another clue to the German state of mind when out on a "defensive war." The crime is probably one of the most cold blooded that has so far been perpetrated, and although a full account of the circumstances are not to hand, one knows that she was shot for assisting French, Belgian and English soldiers to escape from Belgium. Reports say that she faced the firing squad bravely, with open eyes, and a small Union Jack pinned on to her dress.

How in keeping with former methods of the Germans this last outrage is to be sure, and how much the supporters and admirers of the Kaiser and his faithful band of fellow cutthroats must chuckle over this last exhibition of Teutonic Kultur with all its brilliance and seductiveness! Every day brings forth some new idea, some new form of this wonderful humanitarian "benefit that Potsdam is trying to force upon us, and we have every opportunity for seeing whether we prefer our present system of democracy and humanity or the high flown ideas that seem to be inseparable from the state militant, which the Kaiser, in his missionary work, is trying to give us.

Which are we going to have? There is little doubt, for people who have lived under the flag of freedom would willingly rather die as Nurse Cavell did than submit to become part of such a brutal system as the Germanic idea. But it is going to cost us endless pain and suffering. We cannot overcome the monster who has been steadily growing for the past forty years by a mere wave of the hand. But the German mind seems incapable of comprehending that the more it indulges in these outrages the more it is forging the weapon that will in the end destroy it.

The memory of such heroic women as Nurse Cavell will go down to history with those of our greatest men and women of all ages and the British Empire will be desert before the men and women if it will allow her memory to go unavenged.

Some Effort Needed

There is a little town in Saskatchewan called Whitewood that sets a patriotic example to every other town in Canada. Out of a population of about 450 men women and children, 64 adults are now serving the colors, about 15 per cent of the total population. The Merchants Bank in the town is run entirely by women. In their financial efforts they raised \$1,400 in two weeks with money still coming in, and the community are also subscribing towards the Saskatchewan Hospital Up. Fund.

There is a great moral for us in the efforts of the Whitewood people, and we ought to pause and consider just why it

is that we cannot show anything like the same effort in patriotic directions.

We are to be given our chance, however, so let us see what we can do with it. The Patriotic Fund is being spread over the whole of Canada and in Alberta some start has already been made, Calgary for instance having within the past few days started on a whirlwind campaign for funds with much success. Each provincial constituency of the province is under the direct care of the parliamentary member and it is possible that ere this goes to press Mr. James McNaughton will have visited Vulcan with the object of placing the Patriotic Fund on a solid committee basis. Mr. McNaughton has already been here and has promised to come down again at an early date and give whatever help he can towards getting an organization going.

Now this organization will carry much of the country district with it besides the town, and we recommend the scheme to the consideration of everyone in order that they may have some ideas to put forward when they are approached. Patriotic work will have to be done and we shall have to do our share, and it will have to be a legitimate share. Therefore it deserves our close consideration for the more solidly matters of this sort are launched the better. We have the example of Whitewood before us and we have a lot of leeway to make up, therefore let us all set our minds to occupying a place second to none in this matter. It is our duty and our privilege to be able to help and the most we can do is none too much at a time like the present.

The Consolidated School Idea

Some time ago a number of Vulcan people had the pleasure of listening to Mr. McCusig of the department of Education, Edmonton speak on the consolidated school idea. His chief idea in visiting the town was to give some outline of the system on which consolidated schools are run and to urge their close consideration upon the trustees of the various school districts in the neighborhood.

Since then nothing has been heard of the matter having been discussed and one wonders whether it has been dropped or forgotten. Candidly, we can afford to do neither with the idea, and everyone who has the educational matters of the province at heart ought to see to it that it is thoroughly discussed before it is dropped, and also that there ought to be a good reason stated for dropping it.

Scarcely any among us who will say that the consolidated idea is not better than the present district school idea. The means of education at the country school are surely susceptible to improvement as anyone who has lived in country districts knows. Much time is lost through bad weather and other causes, and the school cannot take the pupil beyond a certain grade because the size of the school cannot allow it. But take a number of small schools scattered around and concentrate them into one and see how much better the facilities are for education and there is no problem as to where the improvement comes in at all, it is as plain as the schoolhouse itself. Many districts have taken up the idea and are running it with success and, what is more important, greater efficiency for staff and pupils, and it is important that the matter should receive due and careful attention in the Vulcan district before it is allowed to languish out of existence because of lack of enthusiasm.

No education can be too good and we ought not to be satisfied with the present idea when we have the possibility of improvement.

Sunday Threshing

As regularly as the time for harvest comes round the old bone of contention as to whether a farmer should take advantage of a fine Sunday to do his threshing appears on the scene, and the inevitable war of words is waged without the slightest sign of any satisfactory agreement being arrived at. During the past few weeks the "Nanton News" has carried much correspondence on this topic, and from what appears therein, the farmer seems to be having rather the best of it over those who would stop the Sunday work.

One cannot give a hard and fast 'Yes' or 'No' either way because we believe that circumstances greatly alter cases, but nevertheless the matter is worthy of more consideration, which would do more good than the flat-footed dogmatism that is usually thrown around from both sides.

Incidentally, however, the farmer has one great grievance, and that is that the act always seems to be made against him. Nobody ever goes up and says anything about any other person working on a Sunday. Why not raise a shindy against the man who steps into his office and devotes the morning to backward correspondence, or the man who prefers his auto and the country to sitting at home, or the railway companies? Threshing is every bit as important as any of the three instances mentioned, but that is no reason why the law should be pointed more particularly at that than at anything else. Everybody is in sympathy with the idea

and purpose of the Sabbath, but our sympathy for the farmer ought to be no less, and if he wishes to take the opportunity of harvesting his crop on Sunday during variable weather as a necessity, it seems that there ought to be some latitude of thought applied. Of course there is such a thing as doing needless work, but threshing does not come under that heading.

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, has recently been waited upon with a view to getting him to lift the duty on wheat between Canada and the United States. The Grain Growers' company have also petitioned the government to consider the suggestion and the answer given out is to the effect that the answer will be considered.

Notice to Farmers

J. HARRIS & COMPANY

Employment Agents

LETHBRIDGE

Have opened a Branch Office at
134 9th Avenue, W., Calgary

Phone us for Your Harvest Help

Phone 4455

For Information Regarding
Vulcan and District

Write the

Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - - - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos

VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler

OPTICIAN

Eyes Tested Free

VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

Catering

F. SMART - - - Vulcan

B. C. RESTAURANT

Ice Cream

Meals served at all Hours
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobacco, Soft
Drinks, Candies, Fruit.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Professional

STANLEY D. SKENE, B. A.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public

Bank of Hamilton Chambers

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

P. W. L. Clark

Barrister,

Solicitor and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Vulcan Street, Vulcan, Alberta.

DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Vulcan - - - Alberta

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Phone 44

DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON

Dentist

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR EXCHANGE—Three clear title lots in Sunalta, Calgary, for a clear title quarter section near Vulcan. A. R. Floet, Box 4, Vulcan. S2944

OATS—A quantity of 1914 Oats on N. W. Quarter 12 19-25, 4 miles from Lonsdale. Price 55c. per bushel at granary. Wm. McDonald, R. R. No. 2, Vulcan, Alberta. Ag184f

FOR SALE

One Portable J. I. Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. \$1000. Terms arranged.

E. M. Hollister

Vulcan, Alberta

Jy14tf

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. \$8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

JACK THOMPSON

AUCTIONEER

MAKE YOUR DATES WITH

FLOOD & WHICHER

Real Estate Agents

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

C. C. REBBE

Auctioneer

VULCAN, ALBERTA

Phone R 1104

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C. B. SHIMP

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway.

Owner of horses branded on Left

Shoulder

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & CO. have opened a Blacksmith Shop at

KIRCALDY

All work promptly executed
Plow Shares \$2.25 for 12 inch; \$2.50 for 14 inch; \$2.75 for 16 inch; \$3.00 for 18 inch.

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours

Ice Cream

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,
Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.

Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elve, Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elve, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennerjohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

The British submarines are still pursuing their policy of harassing the German shipping in the Baltic Sea, four more German ships were reported sunk by them on October 22nd. The Swedish submarine Hvalen was fired at recently by a German armed trawler, who took her for a German submarine. Two of the crew sustained wounds and the submarine was slightly damaged.

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. -64388

Lodge Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.

A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I.O.O.F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. McPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND

R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

Guy Walker

Agent for
"Rumely" Oil Pull Engines
'Advance Rumely' and 'Gaar-Scott'
Separators



We can make Immediate Delivery of these outfits while they last. If you are thinking of buying see me first.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Windmills; Chapman Engines De Laval Cream Separators Massey-Harris Farm Implements

Pumps and Belting, Accessories, Grain Grinders, Power Mills.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

We are Showing

an Exclusive Range of the Latest Designs in

Christmas Cards

at Prices ranging from

\$2.00 to \$10.00

Remember your Friends in the Old Country or the East and place your Orders early at

D. C. JONES, Druggist,
Or
The Advocate Office

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Alberta's Share

In regard to the Patriotic Fund Alberta presents the greatest financial problem of any of the western provinces. Enlistment during the first twelve months so far exceeded all calculations that expenditure out of the Fund reached \$400,000. At the present time \$75,000 is needed monthly to meet the demands of the 3,800 families in this province. The number will doubtless further increase so that it is reasonable to suppose that not less than one million dollars will be needed in this province in the second twelve month period of the war. The province is being now most thoroughly organized. During the recent visit of the Honorary Secretary conferences were held at Calgary and Edmonton, attended by premier Sifton and several of his ministers; and by nearly all the 56 members of the local legislature. Calgary and Edmonton are each expected to raise \$100,000. Every provincial constituency has been rated at what it is considered capable of contributing and a general canvass among the farmers will be under way as soon as the grain begins to move freely. The Civil Service of Alberta are giving annually nearly \$100,000, this representing at least 5 per cent of their salaries each month. All told, a sum of \$500,000 may be expected from local sources or about half the amount that will be required; a like amount must needs be furnished from the Head Office.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund was incorporated in August 1914 for the purpose of collecting, administering and distributing a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies. Help is accorded to soldiers

threshing orders from the south.

Mr. Clements, one of the judges of livestock at the fair informed us that all that the farmer had to do was to communicate with the department of agriculture at Edmonton and his case would be taken up. The department is willing to give whatever assistance is possible under the circumstances. Where it is possible for the threshing to be done by the rigs already in the district within a reasonable length of time, the department is not undertaking to assist, but where absolute necessity exists, rigs will be sent in. Those farmers who are in such a position should get in touch at once with Charles S. Hotchkiss, Edmonton, who will investigate their circumstances and give them the necessary aid. The C. P. R. has co-operated with the government in this work by charging a low freight rate, and already assistance has been given to farmers in the south around Lethbridge who have been held up.

A Patriotic Town

Few places in Canada can show a patriotic record to compare with that of the small town of Whitewood, Saskatchewan, which is situated on the C.P.R. main line about 15 miles east of Broadview.

Out of a total population of 450 men, women and children, 64 male adults are now serving with the colors; about 15 per cent. of the population. The entire local hockey team enlisted in a body as also did the staff of the Merchants bank, from the manager down, and the bank is now run entirely by women. Of the 64 who are now serving, over half of them were born and raised in the township.

A short time ago the citizens set out to raise sufficient funds to donate a machine gun to the militia authorities. In two weeks from the opening of the subscription list \$1,400 had been collected and the money was still coming in. The surplus money, over one thousand dollars, will be donated to one or the other patriotic objects. They have also contributed liberally to the Saskatchewan Hospital Unit Fund.

The Week's Summary

The Hon. David McKeen will be the new Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in succession to P. J. McGregor.

With wages at \$3 per day, Manitoba is finding it hard to secure sufficient men to harvest the crop. Many farmers have been compelled to close contracts for their threshing to take place in November.

The Overseas Club has been successful in securing \$300,000 throughout the Empire for the purchase of tobacco for the soldiers at the front. Of this amount Canada has contributed \$500,000.

The provincial department of agriculture has recently issued an exceptionally interesting publication entitled "Sleep in Alberta". This book may be had on application to the department.

Premier Asquith has been taken unwell during the past few days, and his state will require his withdrawal from public life for a few days. He will be under medical attention at his home, after which he will leave for a short holiday in the country.

The world grows smaller every day. Telephonic communication was last week possible between Arlington, Virginia and Paris, France. Honolulu, 8,700 miles from Paris, also heard the operator talking from Arlington.

The figures of the British losses are growing larger as the war goes on. The lists since the first of October show a loss of 2,285 officers and 50,072 men, making an average of about 2500 daily. During the summer the losses averaged about 1,000 daily and at the time of the heaviest fighting in the Dardanelles the losses averaged about 2,000 a day.

Greece is reported to have refused the Entente offer of the Isle of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial. On the other hand it was reported on Saturday that the Roumanian government was considering a proposition of a military and political nature made to them by one of the members of the quadruple entente.

Last week end King George issued an appeal for the voluntary enlistment of more men for the army. "More men and yet more men are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace." The appeal also makes mention of the gallant manner in which the army has so far been recruited, but he calls upon the country for more men, for "the end is not in sight."

Accept Canadian Tenders

The minister of agriculture for the Dominion, Hon. Martin Burrell, has given out the information that the British War Office has accepted tenders from Canadian packers for six and a quarter million pounds of canned corn beef for delivery before the close of the present year. Mr. Burrell has not ordered taken to purchase meat for war office but through the acting High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, has conveyed to the Imperial government the tenders of the packers thus representing the aggregate of the offer of those engaged in the tinned meat business. Very strong representations were made urging that Canada should receive a share of this war business.

Shortage of Rigs

The shortage of threshing rigs throughout the south is causing some serious consideration to farmers whose crops are not yet threshed and with very little prospect of being threshed for some weeks to come owing to the large amount of work to be done before the machines pull on to their places.

It will therefore be good news to the farmers in this fix to hear that there are lots of rigs in the north waiting for

"Maxwell" Car

Is the Car for the Farmer

Goes Better and Lasts Longer

Electric Starter and Electric Lights

\$925 f.o.b. Windsor Ont.
\$995 Vulcan

Vulcan Livery
R. E. DODDS, Prop.

Sign Painting

Paper Hanging

Car Cleaning

Odd Jobs and Repairs

SEE
N. T. BROWN

It Is Easy

To Refinish
Shabby Woodwork and Doors

With
C P
Sun Varnish Stain

Manufactured by
The Canada Paint Co., Limited

You can obtain rich effects in imitation of all the popular Hardwoods such as Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, etc.

Do the work yourself at odd moments with Sun Stain Varnish.

One coat makes shabby woodwork look as good as new. It can be used on any interior wooden surface. Just the thing for finishing wainscoting, doors, floors, cupboards, shelving, dingy furniture, etc. Now is the time of the year to fix things up. During the long winter months we have to use our homes constantly so this is the time to make things bright and attractive.

Get a color card from us.

Irving's Ltd.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

BIG FUR SALE

\$15,000 Worth of Furs

Thursday, and Friday, November 4, 5,

At
H. W. REEVES, Vulcan

Read every word about this Sale. It means a BIG SAVING to you and you can inspect what you are buying.

How We can Save You Money:

We know that there will be a large number of Furs wanted in and around the district of Vulcan, and we have made arrangements with Canada's Largest Fur House to have on display and for sale, \$15,000 worth of Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Stoles, Muffs, Ruffs, Caps, Gauntlets and Childrens Furs at prices that cannot be equalled in Canada. We carry no stock and can sell you these Furs on the very closest margin as we take no risk in having to carry over any stock.

Our Guarantee:

We personally stand behind every article sold which means that you have a big advantage buying through us. We are doing business right at your door and if any Fur bought from us is not satisfactory Our Guarantee is behind it to give you perfect satisfaction.

Special Invitation to All

We want everyone to call and see this big display of Furs. You don't have to Buy. We extend this invitation to all and we want you to keep those dates and make it a point to call and see our big display. Remember the dates, Thursday and Friday, November 4th and 5th.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

The Match

Of Today

Is the perfected product of over 60 years experience in the match making business.

EDDY'S Silent Parlor

If correctly held and struck on any rough surface, is warranted to give a steady, clear light, first stroke.

The E. B. Eddy Co. LIMITED

Hull, - - - Canada

\$2 to \$5 A DAY an commission. Local representatives. Either sex. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

AGENTS Wanted in every town and village, to take orders for the best Made-to-Measure Clothing in Canada. Good commissions. Magnificent Samples. **CROWN TAILORING CO.** Canada's Best Tailors, Toronto.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SUKRE PREVENTED by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Local representatives. Either sex. Experience unnecessary. Spare time accepted. Nichols Limited, Publishers, Toronto.

77,000 Men at War, 40,000 Ready to Go Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, said there were at present 37,000 Canadian troops in the trenches and 40,000 more in England waiting to go to the front. Two divisions in action would mean about 50,000.

The minister confirmed the appointment of General Turner of Quebec, to command the new second Canadian division, and the reports that if the Canadians went into action as an army corps of two divisions, Gen. Alderson, commanding the first Canadian division, would take command of the corps, and that Col. A. W. Currie, commanding the second brigade, first division, would take command of the first division.

Sir Sam Hughes added that it was the policy of the militia department to appoint officers with experience at the front to new commands, and if a third Canadian division were to go into action, Gen. Mercer would be offered command of it.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Overrun in Butter Making

Overrun cannot be accurately calculated until the milk is tested and the butter made. Overrun is the difference between the amount of fat received and the amount of butter made. The amount of overrun depends upon the thoroughness of skimming the milk, churning the cream, the general loss sustained in the handling of cream, and the composition of the butter. It is possible to have butter contain as low as 10 p.c. moisture and as high as 15 p.c. and in some cases more. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the overrun is a variable quantity, depending to a considerable degree upon the efficiency of the butter-maker.

She called into the telegraph office and rapped on the counter. As the clerk came forward to meet her, he remembered that she had been there about ten minutes before. He wondered what she wanted this time.

"Oh," she said, "let me have that telegram I wrote just now. I forgot something important. I wanted to underscore 'perfectly lovely' in acknowledging the receipt of that bracelet. Will it cost anything extra?"

"No, ma'am," said the clerk, as he handed her the message.

The young lady drew two heavy lines beneath the words and said: "It's awfully good of you to let me do that! It will please Arthur ever so much."—Youth's Companion.

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All sorts of direct, state style and size. For 25¢ we will mail you one. The FRASER COMPANY OF CANADA, Ltd., Limited.

68 Franklin Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

W. N. U. 1073

Aeroplanes and Artillery

Skill With Which Batteries Are Controlled Due to Aeroplanes Spotters

Reports from European battlefields constantly emphasize the predominant role played by artillery in this war, and the effectiveness of the guns is entirely dependent upon the accuracy of their fire. This has resulted in the use of aeroplanes for fire control, and the unheard of skill with which the batteries of both allies and the central powers are controlled is due to aeroplane spotters. No naval battle has yet occurred between the main battle fleets, and it cannot therefore be stated with certainty whether or not the aeroplanes would be used for controlling the fire of the battleships. In the running fight between the British and German battle cruisers in the North Sea there is no evidence that aeroplanes were thus employed, although a German Zeppelin participated by attacking British vessels which were rescuing the crew of the sinking Bluecher.

The control of a battle ship's salvo at present depends upon observers who are at least not more than forty yards above the sea in the fire control tops. With ranges extending to eighteen thousand yards it is easily understood that accurate spotting is extremely difficult from this height. Were it possible to use aeroplanes for naval spotting the range could be corrected with ten times the present accuracy, and that decisive factor in naval action, "the first salvo to hit," would almost certainly fall to the fleet which would first employ aeroplanes. No factor of national defence is more urgently needed, both for the land and naval forces, than an adequate supply of aeroplanes. A strange indifference to their military use has already placed the United States in a position of almost hopeless inferiority in this respect, and an initial appropriation for at least five hundred aeroplanes and seaplanes should be one of the first measures adopted after the assembly of the next congress.—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

In the Milk Room

Valuable Advice For the Handling of Milk in a Sanitary Manner

Milk ought to be handled so that none of it is spilled about the premises. It is difficult to remove from wooden articles, even when freshly spilled. Wooden buckets are undesirable, requiring more labor to keep clean than tin ones. Galvanized iron, copper and zinc for table tops and a concrete floor in the milk room are combinations that aid in and simplify the work of sanitation. After washing with hot water the hose may be turned on the inside of the room, thus cooling it and washing away dust and foreign material simultaneously.

Sunlight is a destroyer of disease germs, but it is impracticable to have it where milk, cream and butter are kept in summer. The buckets, separator parts and cans should be set where the sun will reach them during the greater part of the day, preferably under a cover of wire screen to exclude flies from them. The milk room can be kept cooler if vines trail over it, and if the interior is darkened. A good plan is to hang some coarse stuff like gunny sack material over the windows and keep it wet; the evaporating water absorbs a great deal of heat and aids materially in reducing the temperature inside.

Pro-Ally Pennsylvania Dutch

The population of eastern Pennsylvania is largely German by descent, but a correspondent who has been travelling through that part of the state with the express purpose of acquainting himself with public sentiment finds that it is overwhelmingly in favor of the allies. The Germans are harshly critical of the Kaiser. They were shocked by the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of the Lusitania. They hope the Hohenzollern will receive a lasting rebuke in the present great conflict.

The correspondent has journeyed several hundred miles in Lehigh, Berks, Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He has talked with many persons, and he has not found even one who is pro-German in his sympathies. At Easton he "learned that there were some pro-Germans of a mild type, but inquiry showed that they were of recent importation." The general feeling he summarizes thus: "I am in sympathy with the allies. I have no use for the Kaiser. I like the German people and my sympathy might now be with Germany if Belgium had not been devastated and if the Lusitania massacre had not occurred. Everybody is behind President Wilson."—Providence Journal.

For C.P.R. Dining Car Patrons

Again the Canadian Pacific Railway is to the forefront in the consideration of their patrons. A novel feature has been introduced on their dining cars in the form of a special buffet in the dining room, on which cold meats, salads, etc., are tastefully displayed under glass covers, giving passengers an opportunity to select their salads or cut of cold meat, which are served from the buffet by a chef in white uniform. This is the first time a cold buffet has been introduced on a dining car, and it is meeting with great success.

Regulating Prices

Practically all the governments in Europe have, since the war, put in force regulations concerning the prices of foodstuffs.

Some governments, while allowing the local authorities to fix prices on most things, issued decrees applicable to their whole territory concerning a few highly important articles. Thus Austria and Germany both prescribed the proportion of wheat or rye flour that should be used in making bread. Later Austria and Germany fixed the wholesale price of cereals, and brought the distribution and consumption of flour and bread under strict control. Turkey fixed prices for petroleum, sugar and flour. In Italy salt, tobacco, matches and government monopolies, so that their prices were fixed by the central authority. Denmark, Holland and Switzerland limited themselves to controlling the most important breadstuffs of each country.

The Tactics of the Huns

When France and Russia Was Disposed of, They Planned to Crush Britain

A gentleman of German extraction until lately interned in Malta, has given an account in the West Australian of the opinions expressed by his fellow prisoners on the subject of the war. Among his companions was the captain of the Emden and other officers from the ship. According to him, Germany regarded Britain as her chief opponent and intended to crush, her completely once France and Russia were dealt with. This plan might take a very long time to develop. Had Britain not come into the war, the German plan would have been to break the other two powers and then build a great fleet with the indemnity obtained from them. In ten years Germany would have beaten England and would then occupy the brilliant position that the British empire now holds. As for the idea that the German fleet could not come out when it liked, the raid on the east coast disproved that. It was a plan imposed on the German commander by his lack of ships, that he should keep under the protection of his harbors and pick off the British fleet one by one. When they could meet the British fleet on equal terms, they did not mind meeting in squadrons. By this plan they were getting the best possible use out of their fleet.

Regarding the captain's own exploits, he occasionally used to tell how he avoided the British pursuers, and put it all down to the advantage of wireless telegraph. On one occasion he received a call, "Have you seen the Emden?" "Yes," he replied, "I am here." Later he plundered and sank his unfortunate questioner. As for his battle with the Sydney, the captain said that as soon as he saw his opponent was, he knew his career was at an end. His only chance was to go and meet her and try to torpedo her, but her captain was too wary and kept out of range of his guns.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed to give relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Moving the Wheat

Transportation Charges on Grain Shipments of Interest to the Grower

Available information seems to indicate that the railways have made adequate provision for moving the wheat crop to tide water. When the western farmer is relieved of the anxieties connected with harvesting and threshing his crop his next anxiety is the uncertainty which surrounds the rate which he will have to pay for transportation. West of the head of the lakes the maximum rate is fixed by the Dominion Railway Commission; east of the head of the lakes the rate is affected by the amount of tonnage. This year the war has created a certain degree of scarcity of tonnage and consequently the rate for shipping wheat east of the head of the lakes may be slightly higher, although we hope that this will not be the case. There is danger of cargoes being taken away from Canadian shippers and sent via the Buffalo route, which would be of course an injury to Canadian shipping interests. The task of transporting probably more than the usual tonnage with a reduced number of vessels so quickly and cheaply that the Buffalo competition can be successfully combated is one which will tax the resources and energy of the lake freight companies, and we hope that they will be successful in accomplishing it in a manner which will be as satisfactory to the western grain grower as to themselves. Contracts are already being made for October deliveries to Georgian Bay at three cents and over—higher than ever before for that month.—Industrial Canada.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parnell's Vegetable Pills. Their operation, though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

Women Aviators

Women aviators in France are (a) more of an active service. Mme. Marie Richer, secretary of the Patriotic Union of Frenchwomen Aviators, writes in the newspapers asking that women aviators should be employed. "We are able," she writes, "to accomplish all the tasks entrusted to us. We offer our services gratuitously to France or to any of the allied nations who employ us. When we flew for France we risked our lives, and the sacrifice which we are offering to make now does not therefore come in to account. If the authorities do not wish to make use of our services near the enemy, we could replace guard pilots engaged in keeping guard over towns, and let them go to the front."

Employer.—Well, what did he say when you called to collect that bill? Clerk.—That he would break every bone in my body and pitch me out of the window if I showed my face there again.

Employer.—Then go back at once and tell him he can't frighten me by his violence.

"Tremendous number of casualties," I see by the paper." "What paper?" "The fly paper."



Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

As age advances the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted and vitality runs low. By building up the nerve force of body and mind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years. 50 cents a box, all dealers.

Trust Kitchener

His Deeds for the Empire Have Won For Him the Confidence of Britaners

In the final analysis the man in whom our soldiers put their trust is Lord Kitchener. His deeds for the empire, extending over decades, have won for him the confidence of Britaners everywhere throughout the wide world. Kitchener's orders are the final word. He is a real warrior, and in days gone by has delivered "the goods." Lord Rosebery, a former British premier, argues convincingly when he says that we should have confidence in the British government, which alone has the necessary information as to the duty of British subjects. "If we do not put our trust in the British government and Lord Kitchener, we are representing, indeed, a lost cause." Lord Rosebery's remarks have special reference to conscription, but, in all war matters, his comment is applicable. We send our sons to Britain because we have faith in the British government and Britain's war minister. Is that not so? We hear too much about the incidents and the lesser personalities in this awful struggle. The great minds of the Kitchener type are not thinking of honors or prominence, but War and Duty. Canada has unbounded and unshaken confidence in the British government and the great warriors, under whom we may place our sons, confident that everything that is humanly possible will be done to win the day with the least possible sacrifice of life.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Battle Changed Into Murder

Archdeacon of London Tells of Baby Victims of an Imperial Murderer

The Archdeacon of London, preaching in St. Paul's cathedral, referred to the recent Zeppelin raid on London. "I need not go farther back than last Wednesday," said the archdeacon, "to tell you that battle has changed into murder. Speaking with all the restraint that is due from every preacher, as well as from every censor, I tell you that to one hospital alone were the dead bodies of little children, fifteen, ten, seven and five years, of one little baby, so the nursery became a slaughter house. Of the imperial murderer, who allowed it, if he did not order it, all we can say is in the words of the Psalmist, the most awful punishment given to a man—I will set before thee the things that thou hast done."

The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card attached to his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminum disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; the Japanese soldier has three disks, all alike, one round his neck, another in his belt, and another in his boot; and the Austrian soldier has a gun metal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment leaf within.

The Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge of identification. It is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.

FRESH AT NIGHT

If One Uses the Right Kind of Food

If by proper selection of food one can feel strong and fresh at the end of the day's work, it is worth while to know the kind of food that will produce this result.

A school teacher in the West says in this connection: "At the time I commenced the use of Grape-Nuts my health was so poor that I thought I would have to give up my work altogether. I was rapidly losing weight, had little appetite, was nervous and sleepless, and experienced, almost constantly, a feeling of exhaustion."

"I tried various remedies without good results; then determined to give particular attention to my food, and have learned something of the properties of Grape-Nuts for rebuilding body, brain and nerves. "Since using Grape-Nuts I have made a constant and rapid improvement in health, in spite of the fact that all this time I have been engaged in strenuous and exacting work. "I have gained twelve pounds in weight and have a good appetite, my nerves are steady and I sleep sound. I have such strength and reserve force that I feel almost as strong and fresh at the close of a day's work as at the beginning."

"Before using Grape-Nuts I was troubled much with weak eyes but as my vitality increased the eyes became stronger."

"I never heard of another food as nutritious and economical as Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

Feed the Soil

Ways in Which the Soil May be Improved

There are several ways in which the producing power of soils may be increased, viz.: by adding organic matter and time, by increasing the supply of plant food elements, by improving the water supply and tilth. This is not a fixed improvement formula for every kind of soil, but it points out methods of attack. A wet marsh needs no addition of organic matter, for that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." A poor sand, on the other hand, always has good tilth and good tilth, in this case, is not an indication of fertility.

A long cropped clay loam or a silt loam soil usually requires attention in every particular. What makes it lighter colored than it was twenty years ago? The humus has been largely used up. Why does it work harder and bake? Here again the lack of humus, or organic matter is largely responsible. If the soil is acid and refuses to grow good red clover, it does not contain enough lime. If the crop dries up during a short dry period the water supply is at fault. If the crop is short and the yield is low, when other conditions are favorable, starvation is the cause—the soil has not sufficient available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.—Canadian Countryman.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Veal and Baby Beef

There is no well defined age limit for veals, though nearly all calves which sell for veal are under three months, and do not exceed three hundred pounds in weight. A live weight of from one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds brings the highest price other things being equal as to quality and condition. Good veal calves weighing one hundred and fifty will bring up to \$10 per hundred pounds. Should calves of that quality be kept until a weight of three hundred pounds is reached, the price per hundred would be reduced approximately \$2.00 though they might still sell as veal. Well fattened calves under twelve months of age weighing above three hundred pounds would sell as baby beef. Calves thirteen or fourteen months old well fattened are sometimes spoken of as baby beef, but it is more correct to classify such cattle as yearlings, using the term short-yearlings for those between the age of twelve and eighteen months and the term long-yearlings for those between the age of eighteen and twenty-four months.

New National Policy

Most of the vast vacant land areas of Western Canada are under the control of the Dominion government. The Canadian cities are full of people whose lives are unfruitful deserts of unemployment. After the war is over thousands of Canadian soldiers will have to be aided in returning to civil life, and thousands of British and continental soldiers will come to Canada. The vacant land is the only hope for these men. The question of a population of about two million to the square mile in the great northwest and about one to the square yard in the cities is a big enough question to need a new national policy, a great national land-filling plan. This would probably put the political party which made it an issue into power, and it would put Canada in the top line as a wheat-raising country.—Vancouver Sun.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedial measures. Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best purgative, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces the wonderful results in curing Catarrh for testimonials, free of charge, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 50¢. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The late George A. Hearn, millionaire art collector of New York, was noted for his kind and reasonable treatment of his employees. Mr. Hearn used to smile at the new scientific management craze, of which he once said at a dinner: "These scientific management people, with their impossible schemes of doubling and trebling a man's labor, remind me of the simple-minded hod-carriers' impossible promise: A factious boss said to him: "Look here, friend, didn't I hire you to carry bricks up that ladder by the day?" "Yes, sir," said the hodcarrier, touching his cap. "Well, I've had my eyes on you, and you've only done it half a day today. You spent the other half coming down the ladder." "The hodcarrier touched his cap again. "I'll try to do better tomorrow, sir," he said, humbly."

Happiest Man is Honest

We have noticed the happiest man many a time. He works for his living and he gets a good one. One thing we notice is he is a man of fine habits; doesn't squander a cent on liquor, tobacco or betting. He saves his money and is getting ready to buy some property. He loves his home, plays with the children, reads good books and keeps company with his wife. Because of his good habits he saves a little which will give him a chance to make an investment.

And then there is another thing—he is a reliable man. He does good work. He will not smooth over bad work. Every dollar he gets represents just that much of honest labor. It is this, largely, that makes him prosperous and happy. Water keeps its own level, and so does conduct and character and prosperity. If a man is mean and low, so will the consequences be. He cannot be one thing and his experience another. A low lived man may grow rich and happy, but it will not be for long. Anybody can tell what's the matter with a man if he is with him a day; he will soon see if the other is a spleen, a stomach, an uplift or a hope.—Ohio State Journal.

GILLETTE'S LYE EATS DIRT



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BRITISH GRAND FLEET IS READY AND WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

GLIMPSE OF FLEET DOING ITS WATCHFUL WAITING

The Veil of Secrecy over the Naval Operations has been Somewhat Lifted and a Glimpse of the Fleet has been Obtained, Showing Thousands of Vessels Keeping the Seas Clear

For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted when a correspondent recently visited the Grand Fleet and the great naval bases. At one naval barracks he saw dry docks capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began. Maps were shown the correspondent showing where the German submarines had been sighted and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "supposed sunk," and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

When an officer was asked, "How do you get them?" his answer was: "Sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions, and in other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are enthusiasts of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England had 2,500 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries, outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British Channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North Sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare Germany wages.

As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast, turned into the harbor where the Grand Fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep at it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their places in fleet formation among the immense fields of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which as the torpedo boat destroyer drew nearer became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power unless compared with the Indefatigable, the flagship of the Falkland Islands battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North Sea, as scouting is called.

Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as

the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Seaplanes which were sailing over the fleet had their home on a famous Atlantic liner which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known as the navy as the "Cat" squadron, were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North Sea battle.

"This seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer.

Looking strange among the homogeneous types of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the regular British navy was a Turkish twelve 12-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

As the torpedo boat destroyer approached the flagship of the commander-in-chief, an officer pointed out Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as one of the two officers promenading the quarter deck carrying a telescope under his arm. From the quarter deck he can keep his eye on all the grey monsters which form the fighting part of his command while others of his host of ships are abroad on different errands.

Quick of movement and of speech, tanned by the year of exposure consequent on constant duty and with only a broad band of gold lace differentiating him from the other officers, Vice-Admiral Jellicoe received his guests at the gangway. The admiral at fifty-seven years, is the senior of all the list, which includes vice-admirals at the age of forty-four. He is never without that telescope under his arm when he is on deck, and officers say there is nothing which the young officers on watch see that he does not see.

Vice-Admiral Jellicoe escorted his guests through the ship, showing them the men at drill. He also called attention to the special machine practice of the gun spotters in firing, where the result of each shot is displayed.

The bluejackets are invariably sturdy, long service men of mature years who have been kept drilling on the same ship since the war began. Their health is better than in time of peace, as they are kept aboard under a regime and with sufficient exercise and good food. Misadventures of all sorts in the navy have decreased since the war began.

Rural Schools About Chicago are Advanced

Garden and Poultry Clubs in Each District Hold Interest of Farmers and Youth

(By Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune).

There are 2,500 new sign boards on the country roads of Cook county. Each of them points the way in the same direction—in the direction of the new education which is making the rural schools about Chicago the most advanced in the country.

Under the direction of County Supt. Tobin a school field and garden club, a poultry or canning club has been organized in each of the rural schools and 2,500 boys and girls have already been enrolled in them. On the farm where each of these pupils lives a signboard has been erected. It reads: "Cook County School, Field and Garden Club."

Behind each sign appears the name of the individual pupil. Recently a meeting was held in Supt. Tobin's office of the first meeting of the five country life directors, each of whom has charge of one of the divisions of the county and of the twenty year round traveling teachers who are spending all their time this summer traveling the country roads, inspecting the club gardens and advising with the young gardeners and poultry raisers.

There is no other county in the country where such an organization for all the year round agricultural education has been attempted. The meeting was therefore unique in America. And it was inspiring to listen to the reports of various directors and teachers on the enthusiasm with which the new plan was being received.

The five schools which last year won the prizes of \$100 in gold each offered by the Tribune for excellence in agricultural education, reported that in each case part of the money had been spent in buying a canning outfit and a small collection of practical books on agriculture. In most instances also three or four agricultural journals have been subscribed for and are kept on file in the schoolhouses.

In one or two cases the garden clubs have made marketing arrangements with the women's clubs in adjoining villages and regular out of door markets are held once or twice a week, at which the products of the children's gardens are offered for sale. Other teachers have accompanied committees of boys and girls to South Water street and have helped them to make arrangements there for the sale of their vegetables.

The country school poultry clubs have worked up quite a regular market for their eggs, shipping them by parcel post and express to regular customers in the city.

The canning clubs already have preserved hundreds of jars of cherries, strawberries, and early vegetables. Most of the canned goods are consumed at home and with the consent of the parents, the children are given credit for the market price of their product.

Where the schools are located in or near considerable villages, many boys have established regular vegetable and poultry routes and call at the kitchen doors of the housewives on one or two mornings a week.

There already is keen competition for the Tribune prizes offered for excellence in the work of the present year. To the school in each of the five country life districts which makes the greatest progress in agricultural education and results, will go a purse of \$500 in gold, while a silver loving cup, suitably inscribed, will be awarded to the individual boy or girl in each of the districts whose improvement is most marked.

Especially interesting and important is the result of the country life work in bringing the parents of the pupils into co-operation with the schools. Last year some opposition was found to the plan by people who did not understand it. This season, largely due to the repeated calls on the traveling teachers who visit the garden or poultry plant of each pupil at least once a week, the critical feeling has entirely disappeared.

The parents generally seem to realize that they are taking part in what amounts to a real revolution in the methods and aims of their children's education. No longer are the children who attend the little red schoolhouse educated directly away from the farm. Instead, the new training is intended to increase their love for the farm and to show them the opportunities which it presents for a prosperous and happy life. The farmers and their wives have risen splendidly to the occasion.

Last month there were ten big country life festivals held in connection with the closing of the country schools for the year. Each was attended by hundreds of Cook county farmers. At one of these festivals, at which ball games and athletic contests are part of the program, as well as pageants presenting various great scenes in American history, 140 automobiles were counted.

Already the country life directors and traveling teachers are planning for five or six big harvest home festivals which will be held this fall in different parts of the county. At these festive large tents will be entirely given up to an exhibition of the vegetables, fruit, poultry, and other products of the garden, field, and poultry clubs. The children will compete with their parents whose exhibition along the same line will be shown in another tent.

In one neighborhood the parents have so far caught fire from observing the results of co-operation among their children that they are now attempting to organize a farmers' co-operative buying and selling club with the intention of opening also a co-operative store and market.

Women and the War
They do not need any urging to help in the war. As in other countries, they are more eager than the men, and, if less use has been made of their direct services than in France or Germany, it is not for want of will on their part. They are being called upon more and more to replace and to supplement men's work and are gladly responding. This process will be greatly extended as military service becomes more general, and there is no doubt that our women will be equal to all the demands made upon them for such help. But it is less obvious that they also serve who only stand and save, and that the exercise of home economy is an essential method of helping in the war.—London Times.

German Barbarities Are Beyond Belief

Ghastly Revelations of Cruel Cowardice and Barbarity

There has been a common desire, even in the British empire, to discount stories of cruelty and barbarity told of the German armies. Britishers generally discount them to some extent, simply because the British mind hesitates to believe that any civilized nation can be guilty of so much baseness.

Every now and then some more than necessarily generous person is heard to say that "probably things are not as bad as reported," "we must take the stories with a grain of salt," etc. Make no mistake about it. Our enemy is a maniac determined to win by any means. To him fair is foul and foul is fair. A day or two ago we read of the crucifixion of a London soldier, but that is only a drop in the bucket. Some months ago we had Lord Bryce's report on Belgium, which ought to satisfy anyone that the German atrocities there were both individual brutalities by officers and men, and official calculation. Last month a French commission of inquiry found the enemy guilty en masse of the most shocking crimes.

The whole report of this French commission is a ghastly revelation of cruel cowardice, meanness and barbarity. The Crown Prince's army seems to have been most abandoned of all. Special bullets and projectiles have been not only used by individual soldiers, but manufactured in large quantities with a view to causing more torture. "Massacres of wounded and unwounded prisoners have been conducted on a wholesale scale, on some occasions as the result of special order, as when the notorious General Stenger ordered at Thilville that no more prisoners were to be made, that even 150 men in large bodies were to be shot down and that no living man was to remain behind the troops. Wounded were shot in bodies of 30 and 40, and shot up in barns and burned to death." In some cases wounded Frenchmen have been kicked to death, or had their own bayonets shoved down their throats, as they lay on the battlefield. The report frequently speaks of German officers, educated men, personally doing this devilish work. The Bavarians particularly distinguished themselves in shooting prisoners in batches or smashing their skulls with rifle butts. French wounded were sometimes let die, or operated on with mutilating and unnecessary thoroughness. "Captured French doctors were treated with the utmost cruelty, and stretcher bearers were fired upon with every circumstance of treachery."

Facts like these, published in official reports of the French government, must be burned into our memories. Let us see our barbarian foe as he is and be under no foolish illusions. The Germans profess to hate not the French, but the British alone. What have we, then, to expect from such blackguards if we do not smash them?

What are we as bankers and business men, going to do about it? What does your home town most need? First of all, it needs team work, co-operation, first amongst bankers and business men, and second, by all of these and the farming communities about us. There are too many bankers and business men in these towns who are disloyal to each other—a lack of confidence exists. Competition and business rivalry have tended to make enemies of us, rather than friends and co-workers. The local drygoods man cannot supply the wants of the banker's wife and family because his stock is not fine enough, hence, they trade by mail or visit the department store. Let me remind such a one that "a town that is good enough to live in is good enough to spend your money in." If you cannot spend your money where you make it you are sucking the life blood out of your town and you ought to move. The lumberman and the hardware merchant and their families are just as often guilty of the same crime, and then they wonder why the town does not improve, and their business prosper. What inducement, let me ask, for example, is there for the local dry goods store to carry in stock goods fine enough for the banker's, the lumberman's, and the hardware merchant's family? None whatever. This, being often the case, how can the banker expect the merchant, whose note he holds, to meet his obligations if there is taken away from him the only means whereby he may be able to meet them—his profits on goods sold to his neighbors.

The whole question is summed up in and stated in the following from one who was at one time the editor of a country newspaper in this state, when

Sentiment in Favor of Prohibitory Laws Rapidly Spreading

A few days ago the inland revenue department of the United States published its annual report, which showed a great falling off in the consumption of both spirituous liquors and tobacco. The explanation ordinarily given is probably the correct one—the solemnizing effect of an almost world-wide war—but there may have been other causes at work, among them the widespread and progressive reduction in the number of licensed drinking places. Some light is thrown on this aspect of the case by a recent article in the Christian Science Monitor of Boston.

According to the Monitor a prohibitory law has been in force in West Virginia for a year, and the commission charged with the duty of enforcing its reports that the law has worked with "surprising success." Among other facts to support this announcement, it is stated that "violation of the criminal laws" have been cut down one-half, and similar testimony might be obtained from every one of the eighteen "dry" states. The population of the territory within which licensed drinking places have been abolished amounts to fifty-two millions and more than seventy per cent of the area of the whole country is under prohibition. In a number of the remaining states there will be enough of prohibition contests this year to add fourteen per cent to the "dry" area if all of the pending contests end in victories for prohibition.

The Monitor inclines to the belief that the recent spread of prohibition in Canada will have some influence on the result, and it speaks of the possibility of the abolition of the licensed saloons in Chicago being brought about at the next municipal election. Naturally the "liquor interests" are giving attention to the coming struggle, for which they are preparing as they have never prepared in any previous campaign. They have abundance of funds, and are publishing circulars designed to show that the abolition of the liquor traffic would throw out of employment thousands of men and inflict hardships on their families.—Toronto Globe.

A New Military Unit

Special Battalions of Pioneers Going to the Front

A special battalion of pioneers is to be recruited in Ottawa and other Ontario cities. Another is to be recruited in the west, and they will go to the front to be attached to the two Canadian divisions there, the western battalion to be known as the first Pioneer battalion, to be attached to the second division. Both battalions will go to the front as complete units.

This is a new military unit. Its duties will be engineering duties, such as digging trenches, throwing bridges and constructing roads under short notice. Hitherto engineers only have done this work, but now the new battalions, which will have the status of an infantry regiment, will be so organized that it will be able to protect itself even in the matter of machine guns.

WHY THE BANKER AND FARMER SHOULD BUILD UP THE HOME TOWN

TEAM WORK IS NEEDED AMONGST BUSINESS MEN

Strong Plea for a Movement to be Inaugurated by Bankers and Business Men for the Bridging of the Gulf Between the Town People and the Farmer

(By J. R. Moorehead, in the Banker-Farmer.)

There are at least twice as many people living in our smaller cities, towns and villages as live in our fifty great cities. The home market of our farming population living about these smaller cities and towns is just twice as great as the city market. Yet we hear much that would lead one to believe that all of the people in this country to be fed by the producers on the farm are to be found in the great centres where the high cost of living seems now, more than ever, the one great thing talked about, and to be considered. Yet, the home market of the farmer is his largest and best market, right at his door where he can bring his produce every working day in the year and sell it to the consumer direct, without the intervention of any middleman whatsoever, and secure therefor every cent without any profit of commission to any middleman whatsoever.

In these nine states, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, 6,556 towns have lost population, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the whole country increased in the decade covered, 21 per cent. Out of the 78 county seats in these nine states, 217, or nearly 22 per cent of them, have lost population, though the county seat is in many ways the centre of most of the activities of the county unit along the line of politics, courts, collection of taxes and in other directions. And, strange to say, this tendency of the decline of the towns is greatest in the richest and most thickly settled part of the states.

What does this mean to you and to me, and to all of the forty million people living in these towns? It means this, a continued loss of business; it means depreciation in property values in these towns; it means a depreciation in farm land value, for the better the town the higher the value there is to the land because of its proximity to the town; it means less deposits in your banks; it means that you will have less money to lend to the farmer and to the business man; it means the boys are not going to stay in the towns; it means that the boy is not going to stay on the farm unless the town affords some attraction; it means economic ruin to many of our best interests; it means increased problems for the country and states in matters of handling our social and political problems in our great cities; it means concentration of business of every kind in the great centres; it means the downfall of the small business man and the small banker; it means socialism.

What are we as bankers and business men, going to do about it? What does your home town most need? First of all, it needs team work, co-operation, first amongst bankers and business men, and second, by all of these and the farming communities about us. There are too many bankers and business men in these towns who are disloyal to each other—a lack of confidence exists. Competition and business rivalry have tended to make enemies of us, rather than friends and co-workers. The local drygoods man cannot supply the wants of the banker's wife and family because his stock is not fine enough, hence, they trade by mail or visit the department store. Let me remind such a one that "a town that is good enough to live in is good enough to spend your money in." If you cannot spend your money where you make it you are sucking the life blood out of your town and you ought to move. The lumberman and the hardware merchant and their families are just as often guilty of the same crime, and then they wonder why the town does not improve, and their business prosper. What inducement, let me ask, for example, is there for the local dry goods store to carry in stock goods fine enough for the banker's, the lumberman's, and the hardware merchant's family? None whatever. This, being often the case, how can the banker expect the merchant, whose note he holds, to meet his obligations if there is taken away from him the only means whereby he may be able to meet them—his profits on goods sold to his neighbors.

The whole question is summed up in and stated in the following from one who was at one time the editor of a country newspaper in this state, when

Radium Cheaper

Price Much Lower Than It Was During Times of Peace

Paradoxical though it may seem, radium is cheaper today than before the war.

The reason is that it is, after all, a luxury, and some people who held small quantities of the world's limited supply wanted their money in some other more practical form when the war broke out. During peace time radium bromide cost about £17-£18 a milligram.

Discussing the question of radium and the war with the secretary of Radium, Limited, in London recently, a Daily Chronicle representative learned that by radium emanation—the internal use of waters which have been treated with radon energy—it is believed that much may be done for the benefit of military sufferers who have contracted rheumatic complaints through severe exposure in the trenches.

It may be added that, now the continental spas are closed to the 50,000 patients who annually visited them from this country to enjoy the radioactive waters, curial and artificial, for radium treatment should be more highly appreciated.—Daily Chronicle, London.

The real estate and buildings in the United States are taxed at a valuation of \$93,362,813,569, while property to the value of \$12,313,519,502 is exempt from taxation.

he said: "If you spend your money where you get it, you will be able to get it where you spend it."

The second great movement that should be inaugurated by the bankers and business men is that of bridging the gulf which exists between the town people and the farmer. It might be to the advantage of perhaps one person in ten thousand in this country to have this gulf made wider, but no more. There are many of our farmers, and some living in towns, who have been educated to believe that the home merchant is a thief and a robber, and that the local banker is no less guilty of sharp practices than the loan shark of our cities. Thousands of them do not even give the home merchants a chance to supply their wants. (No wonder the home merchant does not carry the stock in size and quality to meet the demands of some of our communities. How can he? and why should he?)

They send the money away when they have the cash, and the home merchant is only of use and benefit when the crops fail and when the price is so low that they hold for a higher, and in the meantime the merchant becomes the banker, in that he lends his goods without interest and often borrows the money from you in order to perform this service. Our farmer friends, our neighbors—best friends—have become estranged from us, and the imaginary line between the country and the town is a barrier to us and to prosperity and to the good of all. In solving this problem we will not have to work upon all of our farmer friends and our neighbors, most of them are loyal to us and to their own town, but it is our duty to co-operate to stifle every movement working to augment this effort to take the trade of the farmer away from his home town. We should enlist every influence to join with us. There is a great quartet of interest in this country, which, if they could be brought together, and in the end they will when conditions become ripe, would work wonders for the good of all. I refer to the bankers and the business men of the towns, the farm press and the country paper.

The movement inaugurated by the bankers, looking to co-operation with other interests in the upbuilding and increasing of efficiency of the farm, is the great movement of the day. It will not succeed at the expense of the millions of people and particularly merchants and bankers located in the towns and smaller cities. They are vitally interested and should become a part and parcel of a great joint movement that will increase the productive ability of our farmers. You cannot hope to accomplish this increase by in any way crippling that great body of our people who are the nearest to, and the only ones to whom the farmers as a class go to, and depend upon for assistance and co-operation in times of extremity. It is the problem of today, that of feeding this nation, which is already a consumer rather than a producer only. To this cause the merchants and business men of the towns pledge their earnest support. There are more than a million of them. They ask in return reciprocity on the part of our neighbors and farmers in order that peace, happiness and prosperity may be the portion of all alike.

Our fourth great aim should be, in order to preserve ourselves, our communities and those about us, to become community builders. Community builders to the extent of plotting out the corporate limits, extending the influence of the commercial club and the business organizations to cover the country surrounding. It has been my privilege the most of my life to live in a community which to a large extent has accomplished this thing. We have found out by co-operation on the part of the bankers and the business men that the farming community about us was in hearty sympathy with every effort to meet conditions in and out of town, and where. I have lived, and what we as merchants and bankers have done is being repeated throughout the country. Many towns have become awakened to the situation; they are inviting co-operation; they are seeking light; they are spending money; they are doing everything that is possible in their power to promote the feeling of friendship, and co-operation with all classes.

Is A Marked Success

Victoria Market Gardener Grows Onions of Large Size Without Water

The success which can be made with dry farming in this district is strikingly manifest in an exhibit which was brought into the office of the Victoria and Island Development association and is now on view in the windows of the office in the Pemberton block.

F. G. White has two acres under onions at the corner of Burnside and Hillcrest roads, and has disposed of his crop to a local firm. He will begin to harvest it during the coming week.

Sown in April, the onions are now of an average weight of one pound and one-half. The varieties which Mr. White put in were Allstar, Craig, Wiltshire and Yellow Danvers. Not one drop of water was used on the crop apart from the little rain there has been since the seed was put in, and the natural moisture.

The excellence of the product is a marked demonstration of the possibilities of dry farming in the southern parts of Vancouver Island. What Mr. White has accomplished can be done by any market gardener or farmer in the district.—Exchange.

A number of Englishmen who were rejected by the recruiting officer talk of getting up a company of their own. They might call themselves the Refusers.—Boston Transcript.

The Dardanelles

Destinies of Higher Civilization Hang on Issue of Fight in the Hellespont

Nations may buckle on their armor and go to war, but dominant factors invariably interpose to fix the place of decisive battle. This war is no exception to the general rule. Flanders hitherto has been the cockpit of Western Europe. There great armies and immortal generals have contended to the death for control of this sphere of influence. Significant also is the central fact that all the great historic campaigns for the control of Eastern Europe and Asia Minor have been decided in the Dardanelles.

That the Dardanelles has proved to be the maker and unmaker of civilizations in the past is shown in an intensely interesting article in the Quarterly Review, by Dr. Walter Leaf, who assisted Mr. Lang and Mr. Myers to translate the Iliad. From the earliest times, as Dr. Leaf points out, the Black Sea, or Euxine, trade has been one of the most vital economic needs of the world. Twelve centuries before the Christian era the King of Troy, from his fortified castle at the mouth of the Hellespont, controlled that trade, which provoked an attack, and led to the capture of the stronghold by the adventurous Greeks. Poetry immortalizes the stories of Helen and Achilles, but the root of the trouble between the Trojans and Lycians of B.C. 1200 was the same as it is today. Germany in the Dardanelles is fighting for the control of the economic key. In the centuries that followed the sacking of Troy the Greeks strengthened their hold on the control of the trade of this waterway, and on this Athens established her empire. While Athens held the Hellespont, Greek civilization reached its pinnacle. With the capture of Sestos by the Spartan General Lysander this glorious era of Greek history came to a close. With her food supplies cut off surrender was inevitable.

Centuries later the curtain rises on another great act in the drama of history, with Rome as the mistress of the world. An important part of her revenue was drawn from taxes on shipping, collected at Abydos, opposite Sestos at the narrowest point of the Hellespont. The downfall of the Byzantine empire came with its failure to defend this vital strategic point. The Turks seized Sestos in 1356, Adrianople in 1361, and Constantinople in 1453. Since that time the Turk has maintained his footing in Europe by his control of the great waterway through which western civilization draws upon the vast resources of the eastern world. History is repeating itself. Once more the gateway to eastern trade and wealth is being forced. Once again the destinies of higher civilization hang on the issue of the fight in the Hellespont.—Toronto Globe.

The centenarian was being eagerly interviewed by reporters and was asked, among other things, to what he attributed his long life and good health. "Well, the old man replied slowly, "I'm not in any position to say right now. You see, I've been bargaining with two or three of them patent medicine concerns for a couple of weeks, but I ain't quite decided yet."

A Sinister Influence

Germans Are Qualifying For the Position of the World's Outlaws

When the authentic histories of the war come to be written, considerable attention is likely to be paid to the sinister manner in which Germany has plotted to inconvenience her enemies—among whom she evidently includes those neutrals who are supplying munitions to the active belligerents.

The recent Mexican raids across the Texas border afford still another proof of this. Two Americans were murdered and a third was spared merely because the raiders thought he was a German! The incident is likely to arouse a very ugly temper in the States, where the dislike and distrust of the genuine Americans for the German-Americans is already becoming a grave problem.

German influences are suspected in a score of other quarters. The Komagatu Maru, which brought that historic cargo of Hindoos to British Columbia shortly before the war, is known to have been organized from Berlin. Similarly with the native riot in Singapore, the strikes at American munition factories, the unrest in French Morocco, the Senussi rising in Tripoli. It is the same all over the world.

These treacherous machinations are going to recoil upon the heads of the nation that planned them, for there is not the slightest doubt that all the civilized governments will discourage German immigration after the recent exposures of the manner in which these people abuse the new citizenship that is granted them. This nation of sixty-five millions of people are deliberately qualifying for the position of the world's outlaws. Every man's hand and tongue and pen will be against them, and they will find that the civilization which they have flouted so insolently will force them and their children and their children's children to the third and fourth generation, to pay a very terrible price.—Montreal Mail.

MISS WILSON ON PROGRAM

President's Daughter to Address Wisconsin Teachers on School as Community Centre

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, has accepted an invitation of the community centre's section of the Wisconsin State Teachers' association to address the convention in Milwaukee on Nov. 4. Miss Wilson's topic will be "America's Opportunity—Every Schoolhouse the Community Centre and Every School Principal the Community Secretary."—Chicago Tribune.

The Gas Caught the Germans

"There is a grim humor in a story which comes from Petrograd," says a London, Eng., paper. "Three thousand Germans, preceded by the usual asphyxiating cloud, and with the wind nicely behind them, advanced gallily to storm a fort at Osowiec. Then suddenly the wind changed; the gas rolled back upon the advancing host, and the filthy cloud, combined with the enemy's guns, practically annihilated the column, and of three thousand left but three. The wind can be a dangerous ally."

The Land Titles Act**Mortgage Sale of Farm Property**

Under and by virtue of the power of sale provided by this Land Titles Act and under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, the North East Quarter of Section 7 in Township 17, Range 20, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be offered for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at or near the Post Office, Vulcan, on Saturday the 18th day of November, A. D. 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The vendor is informed that the above property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situated about one mile from Armada Post Office and 9 miles from Lomond Railway Station. The vendor is also informed that the land contains the following improvements:—one frame shingle house 16x24, a frame shingle granary 8x8, a frame shingle stable 24x28, a chicken house and 1½ miles of fencing. The soil is chocolate loam with clay sub-soil and about 70 acres are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve price and subject to the taxes for the current year and to the reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown, appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title, also subject to any Statutory charges registered subsequent to date of sale for seed grain or other relief if any.

TERMS OF SALE

Terms of sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, the balance within 30 days, either all cash or part thereof, namely, \$600.00 by mortgage at 8 per cent. per annum payable \$100.00 on the 1st July 1916 and 1917 and the balance on the 1st July 1918. Other terms and conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

LENT, JONES, MACKAY, & MANN.

Barristers, etc.,
Grain Exchange Building,
Calgary, Alberta.

Solicitors for the vendor.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 8th day of October, A. D. 1915.

Approved

By W. Forbes

Registered
October 20 1915.

The dance at the Shimp Hall on the nights of the Agricultural Show were in every way a success, being largely attended. The movies shown prior to the dances were thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience.

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 3rd of December, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twice per week each way, between Armada and Vulcan, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Armada, Vulcan, Reid Hill and Lawndale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

D. A. BRUCE.

Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office, Calgary,
22nd of October, 1915.

Five Enlisted

The Vulcan branch of the Bank of Hamilton has certainly something to its record of which to be proud in the matter of recruiting. Up to date five of the staff have joined the colors, four of them going from Vulcan direct and one after he had left Vulcan for another branch.

The names of these gallant men who have heard the call of the Empire are H. J. Mould, M. H. McKellar, J. M. Lang, G. M. Shields and E. C. Bell. Harry Mould, who joined the 31st is at present in the trenches somewhere in France. M. H. McKellar is in the 50th Battalion and left Calgary last week for the front. J. M. Lang who is in the Canadian Artillery is at camp at Otterpool, England, and G. M. Shields departed with the 50th last week. E. C. Bell, who is assistant paymaster in the 13th Mounted, is at camp in Calgary.

The decision of all these men to serve with the colors is certainly an example to all eligible men to go and do likewise, and it is an honor which no man with whom it is possible should shirk.

French Remount Buyers

The buyers for the French Remount Commission are to be in Gleichen on Friday November 5th, and this will afford an opportunity for any farmer with horses for sale to dispose of them if they can get over to Gleichen. The

French Commission, are not so strict in regard to their requirements as are the buyers for the British Commission as they have taken many horses that the British Commission would not accept. Practically the only requirements are that the horses shall be sound and halter broken.

Up to the present sellers to the French Commission have been very well pleased although there has been a little disappointment on the part of the Commission owing to sufficient horses not having been brought forward.

Red Cross Whist Drive

The whist drive on Thursday last, the first of a series in aid of the Red Cross Social, was very successful, about forty tickets having been sold. The attendance might have been larger but the counter attraction of the picture show at the Shimp Hall doubtless had something to do with more people not being present.

The best scores of the evening were: Miss Teetor, 148; Mr. F. A. Elves, 148; Mrs. A. M. Trail, 146, and a good start was made towards winning the prizes offered.

Refreshments were served by members of the committee and the gathering broke up just after midnight.

In our previous report of these affairs we stated that besides a prize being given for the highest aggregate score, a prize was given for the highest score every evening. This is not so, and what should have been stated was that prize will be given for the highest aggregate score for the series and also one for the highest individual score made during the series.

The next whist drive will be held on Thursday, November 18th.

Train Service Altered

The winter schedule of the C. P. R., which goes into effect on October 31st will affect the service through Vulcan to and from Calgary.

Train Nos 511-549 from Medicine Hat and Lethbridge will arrive in Calgary at 21.45 instead of 21.35. It will therefore be due at Vulcan 19.08 instead of 28.58. The train from Calgary down this line will leave at 8.05 instead of at 8.50. That means an arrival in Vulcan at 10.40.

Mr. J. N. Johnston has purchased a Ford car from the Vulcan agent, Mr. W. F. Jean-John.

Put Ban on Slackers

Immediate steps are to be taken by the British authorities, so the Evening News understands, to restrict the sudden rush of able-bodied Britons of military age to the colonies to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey and to Ireland in order to escape military service.

"It is perfectly obvious," the news paper says, "grave damage will be caused to the relations between the Mother country and her dependencies if hordes of slackers are allowed to pour into Canada, Australia and India, which have given their best blood for the Empire."

Local Items of Interest

Dressmaker—Suits, gowns, latest remodeling. Mrs. Kahler.

Mr. Jack Thompson of High River was in Vulcan on Friday for the fair.

Mr. James McNaughton of Carmanagay was a visitor to Vulcan on the first day of the fair and visited the grounds.

Fit-Reform—Made to measure Suits at Spooner's.

Mr. J. W. Noble, of High River, was a visitor in town this week.

Miss Ayling was in town during the weekend. The guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Allen. Miss Ayling was on her way to take up a situation at McLeod.

Mr. Angus Hunt, who has been in Vulcan looking after his interests, left on Monday for his home in Montana.

Mothers Favorite—\$2.75 per cwt. Why pay more?

Mr. Frank Wilson, of Lomond was in Vulcan on Friday evening for a short time. He reports that business in Lomond is brisk and that everybody is busy.

Ladies suits made to measure, \$25.00 up. Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

The three year old stallion which took first prize at the Agricultural Fair was purchased by Mr. C. S. Hay from Mr. A. L. Dohar of High River, who was present on the second day of the fair.

\$20.00—up for your made to measure Suit at Spooner's.

The Ladies Aid monthly meeting will be held on Thursday of this week at the home of Mrs. Clyde Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Howes entertained a number of friends to a whist drive on Friday evening of last week.

Avoid harsh purgatives for children. The ideal laxative is Rexall Orderlies. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c., and 50c. boxes.

Mr. J. W. Russell, school inspector, of High River was in Vulcan on Monday, visiting some of the schools in the district.

FOR SALE—Show Case 4 x 2 3 glass sides and mirror back, two shelves. Woodwork stained oak, inside covered cloth, a Bargain. Vulcan Furniture Store, Vulcan Alberta.

Mr. Chris Christianson of Hutton was a visitor to Vulcan last week.

Mr. J. L. Kehr has purchased a Maxwell car from the Vulcan agent, Mr. R. E. Dodds.

The directors of the Agricultural Society wish to thank their many friends who so willingly assisted them by giving their services as judges. A word of thanks is also due to a number of ladies who undertook to arrange the exhibits of fancy goods and dairy products.

WANTED—A good milk cow. Purchaser will pay part cash for the balance will trade furniture. Apply A. B. Vulcan Advocate Vulcan.

Mr. H. W. Reeves was a visitor to Calgary last weekend.

Constipation causes mental and Physical suffering. Rexall Orderlies a gentle laxative—promptly relieve constipation. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c., and 50c. boxes.

Miss Jennie A. Kinison, of Orangeville, Ontario, who has been visiting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Carson, returned to her home on Saturday.

We regret to report the death, on Friday October 22nd of Robert Bartley Smith, of Calgary. Mr. Smith was the father of Mrs. A. G. Spooner of Vulcan. Funeral service was held at the residence on Monday October 25th and the interment took place at the Union cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Spooner left Vulcan for Calgary on Thursday.

Special \$6.00—Mens Sweaters at \$4.85 at Spooner's.

On Sunday there will be no morning service, and in the evening Mr. Paul, of the Loma Mission field, will occupy the pulpit. The reason for this is that the Rev. D. K. Allan has been asked to preach to the 82nd Battalion in camp at Calgary. On Sunday evening last Mr. Allan informed his congregation that it was his intention to take up an army chaplaincy if possible. He said that he had already made application, as he felt that it was his duty to be at the front in some capacity or another.

See These Values?

We are Offering at Special Prices

Horse Blankets

\$2.75.
3.50.
4.00.
4.75.

Double Discount for Cash

Lindsay Hardware Co.

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up . . . \$3,000,000
Surplus \$3,750,000

**SAVE SAFELY**

Safety is the first consideration and the matter of interest earnings of second or even third importance to careful people

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER.

Bank of Hamilton

ESTABLISHED 1872

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

Ottawa—By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sort of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 15 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.) barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.) These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The distribution by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which can come to the center, but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experience in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereals, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

FOR SALE—One Dominion Organ, piano case, mouse proof, in splendid condition, as good as new, present owner leaving the district. J. McFadden, 4-18 25, Vulcan. Oct 27/15

Individual Tailoring

The Latest Fall and Winter Patterns

Style, Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Gents

Made-to-Measure Suits from \$20.00

Ladies

Made-to-Measure Suits from \$25.00.

Call and inspect our Stock

Peter Gillespie

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Agricultural School

The Provincial School of Agriculture at Chareholm will commence its third year in Agriculture and Domestic Science on November 2nd. Extra accommodation has been provided for the large number of students who have registered. Already over one hundred have signified their intention of taking the work.

The 50th Battalion, C.E.F., who are on their way to the front, were presented with their regimental colors at Ottawa this week.

FIGHT OR PAY!**Don't Forget**

We promised to take care of her and the children when he volunteered to give up everything for his country. He might not have gone so readily if he had not been assured that we would.

What are You going to do about it?

Subscribe Cheerfully to the PATRIOTIC FUND when they call upon you to do so.